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ABSTRACT

This first to be published dictionary of Khowar has two parts, an introduction and the Khowar-English dictionary itself. The introduction describes Khowar, the primary language of the Chitral District of the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan. Khowar is described as an Indo-European language that came to the isolated Chitral valley more than two thousand years ago. The introduction also explains the process of linguistic analysis whereby the sound system of the language was described and an original system for writing it in the Roman alphabet was developed. In the dictionary section, English words and phrases are used to explain the Khowar word. (AMH)

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KHOWAR-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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A dictionary of the predominant language of the

Chitral District of Pakistan

- also known as -

CHITRALI ZABAN

- or as -

QASHQARI

FL013040

By

MOHAMMAD ISMAIL SLOAN

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FOREWARD

This Khowar-English Dictionary by Mr. Mohammad Ismail Sloan is the first attempt to write on Khowar lexicography. From Leitner in 1876 until today many European scholars including Biddulph (1880), O'Brien (1895), Grierson (1920), Morgenstierne (1930-57) and Buddruss (1965-80) have made important contributions on the different aspects of the Khowar language but this is the first work in dictionary form and by someone across the Atlantic and for that Mr. Sloan deserves full credit.

Khowar is the language of the Khow, who form the predominant population of Chitral District and the Gizar valley of Gilgit District on the northernmost border of Pakistan. Many Khow speaking people are also found in the important cities of Pakistan, including especially Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi. In all, Khowar is spoken by more than 250,000 people and is used as a second language by thousands of people in Yasin, Ishkoman and Gilgit.

Khowar is the combination of two words, i.e. Khow+ war, in which "Khow" are the people speaking the language and "war" means language. Thus, Khowar means the language of the Khow people. Dr. Leitner, who was the first European to study the language in 1870s, has named the language Arniya. Grierson, in his Linguistic Survey of India, has included the language in the Dard Group of the Indo-Aryan Family of languages. According to him, the Dard Group of languages, which are spoken in the northern parts of the sub-continent from Nuristan to Kashmir, comprise the following:

a. Kafir group: Bashgaliwar, Kalasha, Waigala, Verou, Ashkand, etc.
b. Dard Group: Shina, Kashmiri and Kohistani.
c. Khowar.

Grierson points out that while Khowar is in all respects a most typical Dardic languages, it occupies a somewhat independant position in regards to the others. He further

adds that of all of the Dardic languages, Khowar is the one most nearly related to the Iranian Ghalcha languages spoken north of the Hindu Kush.

It is believed that the Khow are originally of Aryan stock. In ancient times the region between the Hindu Kush and the Himalayas was inhabited by a people called 'Pisacha' who spoke 'Pisacha' languages. They were later exterminated or driven out or absorbed by the invading Aryans who came about three thousand years ago from the northern passes of the Hindu Kush and occupied most of the territory between Nuristan in Afghanistan and Gilgit and Astor in the Northern Area of Pakistan. This area was thus occupied by a homogeneous race. But, subsequently, as Biddulph suggests, the area was split into two parts by a different but related tribe coming from the north. Grierson agrees to the above suggestion and further adds that Khowar represents the language of a later body of Dardic invaders, akin to the earlier ones. Thus, it is concluded that the Khow came and settled in these valleys later than the first wave of Aryans but that they belonged to the same race. Whatever differences had occured in them and in their language were because of their long contacts with the Ghalcha speaking people to the north of the Hindu Kush, before crossing over into Chitral. In later periods until modern times, people have been coming into the area from the surrounding regions of Badakhshan, Wakhan, Russian and Chinese Turkistan, Gilgit, Dir and Swat in the form of invaders, refugees, or as followers of the ruling class, who were at first adventitious and sporadic squatters but made themselves at home by occupying different areas in the region. These later immigrants, despite their different origins and backgrounds, absorbed themselves into the original inhabitants by living with them in the same villages, by intermarriages and by adopting their language, Khowar, their customs and their other ways of life. In later years, Islam, which they all embraced, played an important role as a unifying factor.

Thus, these people having ethnologically and historically different backgrounds and consisting of hundreds of clans

and families, are one people today and are called the Khow. The diverse characteristics of the people express themselves in Khowar by its rich borrowings from Persian, Aryan, Hindi, Middle Iranian languages and Pamir dialects. Many words are also taken from Burushishki, Shina and Pashtu. Stressing the unique character of Khowar, Professor Morgenstierne opines that "Khowar has built up a new inflectional system widely different from the Sanskritic one. But to a larger extent than perhaps any other modern Indo-Aryan language it has, in its relative isolation, utilized meterial handed down from a remote antiquity for the new structure. It is therefore of great importance for our understanding of the evolution of Indo-Aryan." Thus, Khowar offers a good field of research for linguists, lexicographers and ethnologists.

Until recent times Khowar remained an unwritten language, which proved to be a great setback to its progress. During the last one hundred years, European scholars have used an English transcription system for writing Khowar words. Mr. Sloan has followed the same system to a certain extent. Since 1917, various scholars in Chitral, including especially Mohammad Nassir-ul-Mulk, Mohammad Ghufran, and Mohammad Hussam-ul-Mulk, took initiatives to use the Persian script for writing Khowar. As there are some additional sounds in Khowar, new letters were to be invented to include them. During the last twenty years, the Government of Pakistan has also been patronising the language by allocating time for its broadcast from Radio Pakistan and by publishing a monthly Khowar journal called "Jamhur-e-Islam". For the last four years, the Chitral Students' Association of the University of Peshawar has also brought out a yearly journal called "The Terich Mer," in which one section is devoted to the Khowar language. Moreover, Anjuman-e-Khowar at Chitral has also been actively enganged in promoting the cause of the development of Khowar language and literature.

Thus, Khowar is at the threshold of important developments as a result of government attention as well as due to

the interests of local and foreign scholars in the language. The present dictionary by Mr. Mohammad Ismail Sloan will be welcomed as a useful contribution to the language. Mr. Sloan had to undertake trips to different parts of Chitral spread over several years and interviewed dozens of people to collect the data for his book. Thus, obviously, he had to undertake painstaking research to produce this important piece of work. Undoubtedly, one can come across certain errors and shortcomings in the book but there is always scope for improvement and Mr. Sloan has invited all sorts of suggestions which will be incorporated in future editions of this dictionary. Nevertheless, even in its present form, the dictionary has tremendous value both for its readers and for the language itself.

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May 26, 1981.

PREFACE

Khowar is the predominant language of the Chitral District, which is located at the extreme northwest corner of Pakistan. Outside of Chitral the language is usually known as Chitrali Zaban or as Qashqari.

This is the first dictionary ever to be published of the Khowar language, in any alphabet, anywhere. Every word in this dictionary has been obtained from a source which has generally been found to be reliable. At the same time, these sources are often in conflict with each other and natives of Chitral are often unable to agree among themselves as to the correct pronunciation or meaning of words in their language, especially since the language itself varies from place to place. For this reason, and also because Khowar is primarily a spoken language and there have been few attempts to write it down until relatively recently, I cannot be certain of the accuracy of anything in this book. Therefore, I request that any speaker of Khowar who reads this dictionary should please write me a letter telling me what errors are here and, even more importantly, notifying me of any words of Khowar which I have left out, so that I may make appropriate corrections in future editions of this dictionary, which I hope to publish at regular intervals with increasing accuracy. My address is:

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Dated: May 27, 1981

INTRODUCTION

Khowar is a language spoken in Chitral, which is a two hundred mile long valley located in the extreme northwest corner of Pakistan, in the armpit of Afghanistan. It is also spoken in the Ghizar district of Gilgit and in other areas bordering on Chitral. There are are at least ten languages spoken in Chitral, a reflection on the fact that this is a mountainous area with numerous isolated valleys. However, Khowar is predominant and a high precentage of those persons who speak one of the minority languages speak Khowar as a second language. Linguisticaly, Khowar is classified as an Indo-European language of the Indic Branch, Dardic group, Chitral subgroup. There are an estimated 150,000 to 300,000 speakers of Khowar, with the exact number being undetermined due to the difficulty in conducting an accurate census of this remote and far flung area. Because of the fact that there are many languages spoken in Chitral besides Khowar, it is not accurate to call the language "Chitrali," and natives of Chitral never do so. However, "Chitrali" is the common name for this language outside of Chitral. British traveller G.W. Leitner in the 1890's gave "Arniya" as a name for Khowar, but I have never heard this name used. The language is also known as "Qashqari" among Pathans. Indeed, the Pathan name for Chitral itself used to be "Qashqar Kuchek" or "Little Kashgar," as opposed to the big "Kashgar", which is a major Muslim city in the Sinkiang province of China, at the northern end of the Karakoram Highway, not far as the crow flies from Chitral. Although Chitral has probably been independent or at least relatively autonomous throughout most of its history, due to being generally cut off from the rest of the world by high mountains, it is believed to have been dominated at various times by the Persian Empire and also to have been wholly or at least partially conquered on two seperate occasions in ancient history by China and made part of what is now the Sinkiang province. It is also believed that there were originally two major races in Chitral: the Khow, who lived in Upper Chitral, and the Kalash, who lived in Lower Chitral. The dividing line between them was near Reshun, approximately where Parpish bridge is presently located,

because at that location the Chitral valley becomes narrow and the walls of the valley become steep and each race was able to use this natural barrier to keep the other from penetrating beyond this point. Eventually, however, the Khow were able to push back the Kalash during the thirteenth century. Islam came to Chitral from the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan to the North, presumably through Boroghol Pass. Previously, the Khow are believed to have been Buddist. It is only within the past few hundred years that the population of Lower Chitral has been fully converted to Islam and even today there are a few thousand Kalash Kafirs which remain there. Also, within the past sixty years there were still some Bashgali, or "Red Kafirs", living in Lotkuh and elsewhere in Lower Chitral, long after all those living in Afghanistan had embraced Islam.

Strangely, there are no dialects of Khowar. It is true that as one travels from Upper Chitral to Lower Chitral, the vowel sound "a" tends to become more like an "o" and the sound "p" tends to be more like a "b." It is also true that in Lower Chitral, a large number of loan words from Farsi, Urdu and Pashtu are in use whereas the original Khowar words are still used in Upper Chitral. However, native speakers of Khowar never have even the slightest difficulty understanding each other, even though their homes might be two hundred miles apart. There are several possible explanations for this, the most likely being that according to the Chitralis themselves, Khowar has been spoken for more than a thousand years in the high mountainous area of Upper Chitral but only in the past few hundred years has spread down through Lower Chitral, presumably pushing aside Kalashwar or other Kafir languages previously spoken there. A similar phenomenon has taken place in the United States which accounts for the fact that English is spoken with relative uniformity across the entire continent whereas in its linguistic home in the British Isles there is a tremendous variation in the spoken language of English from one village to the next to the point where an "Englishman" might find himself incapable of comprehending that brand of "English" spoken in a hamlet ten miles from his home town. Another explanation is that Chitral is virtually isolated from the out-

side world. There are a number of mountain passes leading out of Chitral which connect it with Dir, Swat, Gilgit, Nuristan, Badakhshan, Wakhan and, via the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan, with China and Russia. However, all of these mountain passes are snowbound most of the year and are difficult and dangerous to cross. The only other way out of Chitral is down the river to Barikot and Jalalabad in Afghanistan. However, this route has apparently never been used much by the Chitralis due to their fear of being murdered by the Bashgalis. As a result, the vast majority of Chitralis have never left Chitral, but they travel freely up and down the valleys within Chitral, which contributes to the linguistic uniformity. On the other hand, the minority languages spoken in Chitral have numerous dialects or are themselves dialects of languages spoken elsewhere such as in neighboring Afghanistan. For example, Wakhi, a language of the Pamir type which is spoken in far Upper Chitral near Boroghol, is also believed to have speakers in China, the U.S.S.R. and India as well as in the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan. This is hardly surprising since the Wakhan Corridor which separates Chitral from the U.S.S.R. and China is only about thirty miles wide as the crow flies. None of the other languages spoken in Chitral are considered by linguists to be closely related to Khowar, with the exception of Kalashwar, and Khowar speakers claim to be able to understand only a few words of that language. On the other hand, all of the languages spoken in Chitral are members of the Indo-European family.

Many persons, when describing Chitral, refer to the minority languages spoken there as "dialects." This is erroneous. To the average person a "language" is a tongue spoken by a large number of people, such as English, German, Hindi or Urdu, whereas a dialect is a tongue spoken by a small number of people, such as Khowar. However, in fact, the classification of "language" as opposed to "dialect" is totally unrelated to the number of speakers of each but rather to the structural characteristics within the language or dialect itself. As a rule of thumb, two spoken tongues are dialects of each other if they are mutually intelligible, and otherwise not. Therefore, since Urdu and

Hindi are mutually intelligible to the extent that Pakistanis and Indians can generally speak to each other without difficulty, one might easily contend that Hindi and Urdu are merely dialects of each other in spite of certain minor linguistic differences, the fact that different alphabets are used and that each has millions of native speakers. Indeed, Pakistanis are often heard to assert that "Urdu" is spoken in India. However, no one would have any justification in claiming that Wakhi or Lotkuhi or the other languages spoken in Chitral are dialects of Khowar, in view of the differences in language structure and type, in spite of the fact that some of these "languages" of Chitral are spoken in only a handful of villages.

Languages are not generally classified by such external and superficial matters as the coincidence of words in the differing languages. For example, the fact that Khowar has incorporated into its language such terms as "Cigarets" and "Maches" does not mean that Khowar is related to English but only that Khowar speakers have acquired bad smoking habits and have imported cigarettes originally from the British. Rather, languages are classified primarily according to their sound system. Some languages are spoken primarily in the nose, others are spoken primarily in the throat. Some are spoken while breathing out, others while breathing in and still others by continuously speaking while breathing in and out. Some languages, including many which are spoken in China and the Orient, are of the sing song variety and the meaning of a word is determined not only by its sound but by its note. Of these there are primarily two varieties, one in which the meaning is determined by the absolute pitch of the sound, the other in which the meaning is dependent on whether the pitch of the current syllable is higher, lower, or the same as the pitch of the previous syllable. In Khowar, there is an example of this in that the word "Dohn" meaning "ghee" or "butter" is pronounced exactly the same as the word "Don" meaning "a tooth" or "teeth" except that "Don" is pronounced at a slightly lower pitch. I have followed the lead of others by artificially inserting the letter "h" into Dohn to indicate that the two words are pronounced differenty but actually the

only difference is one of pitch. Also, "Gohl" meaning "the throat" is pronounced slightly softer than "Gohl" meaning "Gully." Both are pronounced differently from "Gol" meaning "a stream" or "a valley." However, anyone trying to make the case that Khowar is of the sing song or "tonal" variety would fail because these are the only instances of such a difference based solely upon pitch that have been determined, although linguists have tried and failed to find others.

Every language has a sound system which is more or less unique to that language although it may differ only slightly from the sound system of closely related languages. For this reason, whenever a word passes from one language to another and over a period of time becomes fully incorporated into the new language, the pronunciation becomes modified to conform to the sound system of the new language. For example, there are four important sounds in Khowar which are unique in that they are generally non-existant in the languages spoken in neighbouring areas such as Farsi, Urdu and Pashtu. These sounds I have symbolized in this dictionary by "ZH," "TS", "SH" and "CH". However, when words are borrowed by Khowar from Farsi or Urdu and the pronunciation is accordingly modified, the newly created Khowar word sometimes contains one of these four sounds. The opposite situation often occurs as well. For example, the English were the rulers of Chitral for a period of time starting in 1892 when they were invited in by the Mitar to provide protection from the Afghans at the time the famous Durand treaty was concluded. However, speakers of Khowar have difficulty with the word "English." Similarly, they have difficulty with the consonant clusters in English words like "girls" and "eggs" and pronounce these words differently when speaking English. Even a person from neighboring Afghanistan is called "Alghani" or "Kabuli" rather than "Afghani," since Chitralis cannot easily say "Afghani".

Native speakes of Khowar, even those who are completely uneducated and illiterate, intuitively know which words are original Khowar words and which words have been brought in from other languages such as Farsi and

Urdu. Precisely how they are able to go about determining this is still a mystery to me, but it is evident that it has to do with the fact that words borrowed from the outside somehow violate the sound structure of Khowar. Interestingly, the four above mentioned Khowar sounds which are non-existent in the neighbouring languages of the area all exist in English and other European languages. For example, "ZH" exists in the English words "pleasure" and "vision," "TS" exists in the word "pretzel" and "CH" and "SH" exist in words too numerous to mention, although some Chitralis claim that English speakers can never learn to pronounce these sounds exactly right because there are four varieties of "CH" and also in Khowar the back of the tongue is arched upward whereas in English that part of the tongue stays flat. On the other hand, Khowar contains the sounds "KH", "GH" and "Q". These sounds are non-existant in English but are common in languages such as Farsi, Pashtu and Arabic.

A case could be made that Khowar is more closely related to English than to Urdu. In fact, Chitrali tradition has it that the Kalash tribes of Chitral are the descendants of soldiers who defected from the army of Alexander the Great, who, as a matter of historical fact, reached Dir, which is only 16 miles from Chitral, although he probably never entered Chitral itself. Alexander the Great is still remembered in folklore of Chitral and the Kalash religion, with its hierachy of gods and goddesses, resembles the religion of the ancient Greeks. Also, the Kalash and their neighbors, the Bashgalis, are virtually the only Asiatic peoples who adopt the somewhat Western custom of sitting on small stools rather than on their haunches.

In general, the Chitrali people, especially those from the mountains of Upper Chitral, have light skin and often blond or reddish hair and blue or green eyes as well as a European facial appearance, so that, coupled with the aforementioned linguistic circumstance, makes it seem that the Chitrali people have their origins in Central Asia and are of the same racial stock as those peoples who migrated from Central Asia and presently reside in Eastern and Western Europe and also often have blond hair and blue eyes.

Probably, the predominant race presently residing in Chitral has descended from the original Aryans who swept from Central Asia across into Europe and down into India around 1500 to 1000 B.C. In fact, in the 1930's a team of Nazi German anthropologists came to Chitral in an effort to prove that the Kalash people residing there were the original pure Aryans. in that due to their prolonged isolation they had not intermixed with other races.

One of the main reasons for outside interest in Chitral continues to concern the presence of the Kalash people there, although their total number amounts to less than three thousand. These people were the subject of a popular 1975 American movie entitled **The Man who would be King,** starring Sean Connery. There has also been at least one **National Geographic** television special concerning them. The interest in this small group appears to be fully justified. The Kalash religion is virtually the only so-called "pagan" religion to be found anywhere in Asia or Europe and the resemblance between theirs and the ancient Greek religion plus the fact that the Greeks actually came near to Chitral has led many to assume that the Kalash got their religion from the Greeks. However, there is another far more elegant and more likely explanation for this phenomenon. It is well established that the Indo-Aryan race originally resided in Central Asia, but starting around 1500 B.C. they left their homeland. One branch spread across into Europe and the other went down into India. It is in this way that the so-called Indo-European family of languages was formed. The languages of Europe are closely related to the languages of India even though these two geographic areas are seperated by thousands of miles of territory where dialects of Turkish and other language groups are spoken. Those Aryans who actually reached what is now modern India became mixed with the much darker skinned peoples originally residing there but the Aryans who just reached as far as Chitral retained their light skin color. These Aryans, including both those who migrated to Europe and those who reached India, had not only a unified language and racial type but a unified religion as well. In the Greek branch of this religion the supreme god was Zeus. In the Roman branch, it was Jupiter.

In Iceland and Scandinavia, the most powerful god was Thor. Among the Bashgalis, it was Imra and among the Kalash it was, and still is, Mahandewo. The point is that the names of the gods and goddesses may have varied from place to place, but the religion among all of these Aryan peoples was basically the same, with minor variations. Hinduism also comes from the same original source, but around the second century A.D. it branched off sharply into concepts involving reincarnation. With the exception of the Kalash and the now very much different Hindu religion of India, all of these branches of basically the same Indo-Aryan religion got wiped out with the advent of first Christianity and then Islam. In Europe, only a few remnants of the original religion remain, such as the celebration of May Day, which was originally a pagan festival. Interestingly, the Kalash also have a May time celebration called Chilimjush.

The Kalash people have basically the same religion as that which existed across the border in Afghanistan, in an area now known as Nuristan, prior to the forceable conversion of these people to Islam in the 1890's by King Abdul Rehman of Afghanistan. Although the names of the gods and goddesses were different, the essential rituals, rites and rules of both religions were basically the same. However, there was a major difference in the personalities of the peoples involved in that Nuristanis were, and are today, fierce and warlike to the point that even the famed Asiatic conqueror Timorlane had been unable to defeat them (because they ran away and hid in the mountains), whereas the Kalash were passive and submissive and were virtually slaves of the Mitar of Chitral.

In Chitral, the area known elsewhere as Nuristan is known as Bashgal. Prior to their conversion to Islam, the residents of Bashgal were known as the "Red Kafirs," on account of their relatively white or pinkish skin. These people had a long standing historical animosity towards Muslims. According to their tradition, they are the descendants of those members of the Qureish tribe of Mohammed who refused to embrace Islam and consequently were driven to their present remote mountain homeland. So deep seated

was this animosity that a Red Kafir man was not considered to be a man until he had killed at least one Muslim, be it man, woman or child. It is perhaps for this reason that the relatively subservient Kalash or "Black Kafirs," so named for their somewhat darker skin and the black gowns which their women wear, were allowed to continue their pagan practices in the valleys of Rumbur, Bumboret, Birir, Jinjoret and Urtsun. At the upper extremity of each of these valleys are the key mountain passes which connect Chitral to Bashgal. The Kalash in these five valleys disliked the pagan Red Kafirs living in Bashgal and acted as a buffer between them and the Muslims of Chitral. By allowing the Kalash to maintain their residence there, the Mitar of Chitral insured that the murderous Red Kafir raiding parties would be directed more towards the Pathans living in the South and West than towards the Chitralis living in the East. Were it not for this historical circumstance, the Kalash would probably have been wiped out or forceably converted to Islam long ago.

This was also a factor which led Mitar Aman-ul-Mulk to request the inclusion of Chitral on the British side of the Durand line, drawn in 1892. He thereby obtained the protection of the British, rather than being included in the same country with the Red Kafirs. This treaty also gave the Amir, or King, of Afghanistan, Abdul Rehman, a free hand with regard to the territory on his side of the Durand line and he promptly attacked Bashgal, burned the villages, converted the survivors to Islam, and renamed the area Nuristan.

In preparing this dictionary, I have attempted to rely upon certain principles. First, I would like to mention that Khowar has no written form in common use. It is true that in the past few decades there have been some attempts to write down Khowar, occasionally in the Roman alphabet used in English and other European languages but more frequently in the Arabic alphabet or some variation thereof used in Farsi, Urdu and Pashtu. However, these attempts have thus far resulted in failure in the sense that nobody, so far as I know, uses written Khowar as a normal means of communication and the only place I have ever seen Khowar written in the Arabic alphabet (as modified) is in various publications

originating in Peshawar designed to promote the acceptance of written Khowar. There are several reasons for this failure, in my opinion. The first is that Arabic is a Semetic language. Thus, it is unrelated in structure and in every other way to Indo-European languages such as Khowar, Farsi and Urdu. If one will simply recite the Arabic alphabet from beginning to end one will observe that most of the sounds of Arabic are pronounced deep in the throat and with only a few exceptions none of them are to be heard in Khowar. It thus makes no more sense to write Khowar in the Arabic alphabet than it would to write Arabic in the Roman alphabet or English in the Arabic alphabet. There is an even more fundamental problem in writing Khowar or, for that matter, Farsi or Urdu in the Arabic alphabet. That is that in Arabic, the vowels are normally not written. This causes little problem for the Arabs because Arabic has only three vowels. There is only one letter in the Arabic alphabet which represents a purely vowel sound and that is "ali," the first letter. However, judicious use of even this single vowel is sufficient to enable the minority of Arabs who are able to read and write to determine from the context exactly which vowel sound is intended. Moreover, the Koran, which non-Arabs are able to learn to read, contains diacritic marks which indicate the appropriate vowel for pronunciation purposes. These diacritic marks are dropped in Arabic newspapers, books and other publications intended to be read solely by native speaking Arabs. Also, in Arabic there is no space to mark the end of one word and the beginning of the next. Apparently, this causes no problem to the Arabs, for similar reasons.

However, in every Indo-European language where the Arabic alphabet has been applied, the result has been massive illiteracy. In Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan well over 50% of the people cannot read or write. Chitral provides a good example of this. Virtually every adult male or female in Chitral can pronounce the words written in the Koran. However, perhaps only 20% can read the Pakistani national language of Urdu. Moreover, none, except for only a few of the most highly educated people who read and write several other languages, including English, are able to read and write Khowar in the Arabic alphabet and they find

it easier to write Urdu. The fact is that unlike Arabic, Khowar has five vowels. In innumerable cases, the only difference to distinguish two, three or four Khowar words is the variation of a single vowel. In short, I feel confident in asserting that unless a bunch of new letters are created to represent vowel sounds, which do not exist in Arabic and which are not normally written in Farsi and Urdu, any effort to write Khowar in the Arabic alphabet will be doomed to failure. The consonants in Khowar create even bigger problems, as will be seen.

Nevertheless, it will be argued by many Chitralis that if Khowar is to be written at all it must be written in the Arabic alphabet, for religious reasons. However, there is no religious requirement that a Muslim write a language in one alphabet as opposed to another. I realize that some will vehemently disagree with this view but I feel that it has a sound theological basis. When the Koran was revealed by God to Mohammad, may God's blessings and salutations be upon him, it was not revealed in any particular alphabet. The alphabet was only introduced later when Muslims decided to write down the Koran. The first revelation came when the prophet was forty years old and, during the month of Ramazan, retreated to a desert hill not far from Mecca. There an angel appeared before him and said "Read!", to which Mohammad, may God's blessings and salutations be upon him, replied "I cannot read." Then the angel took him and squeezed him vehemently and again said "Read!" and the prophet replied "I cannot read." Finally, a third time the angel squeezed him until he was exhausted and said "Read. In the name of thy Lord who created, created man from a clot". The angel then proceeded to reveal the rest of Surah 96, the first Surah of the Koran to be revealed. Mohammad may God's blessings and salutations be upon him, recited these words and then went home and related them to his wife, Khajidah. In a similar way the other Surahs of the Koran were revealed.

It is therefore well established that at the time of the first revelations of the Koran, the prophet did not know how to read or write. All authorities are in agreement on this point.

For example, a book entitled **Life of Mohammed** by Abdul Hameed Siddiqui, which was given to me by the Islamic Center in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, states:

"He had no school-learning. The act of writing had just then been introduced into Arabia; it seems true that Muhammed could never write."

Thus, it is clear that Mohammad, may God's blessings and salutations be upon him, did not write down the Koran in the Arabic alphabet or the Roman alphabet or in any alphabet at all. Rather, he recited the Surahs of the Koran to other Muslims who memorized them until eventually they were written down.

Just because Mohammad, may God's blessings and salutations be upon him, did not have the benefits of a formal education does not mean that other Muslims should not learn to read and write either. To the contrary, Muslims are religiously required to learn to read. Not only must they read the Koran but they are religiously required to become educated in scientific matters. Indeed, it is an accepted historical fact, even among non-Muslim historians, that immediately after the advent of Islam, Arabia became the leading nation in the world in all matters pertaining to science, mathematics, astronomy, architecture, philosophy and literature and maintained its pre-eminent position for several hundred years whereas Christian Europe was then plunged in the depths of an era known as the "Dark Ages." Much of the history of Europe during this period would not be known today had it not been recorded by Arab historians. The main literary effort in Europe during this period came from monks who were too busy copying and recopying the Bible in Latin to write down the history of what was going on outside the monastary. It is also an established historical fact, which most Christians refuse to believe, that although the New Testament of the Bible was originally written in Greek, the Roman Catholic Christian Church attempted to destroy every Greek language copy in existance in order to establish the supremacy of the Latin language over Greek. Indeed, the main reason that the original Greek version of the Bible is

in existance and available today is that it was preserved by the Muslims in Egypt. Every Muslim but very few Christians will understand the reason for this. The book known to Christians today only as the Bible contains three of the four revealed books of Islam. Although the Koran was the last and the most important of the four revealed books, the other three books also contain the words of God as revealed through the various prophets of Islam who received them. Muslims, many of whom devote their life to reciting the Koran, which is written in a difficult foreign language, consider it to be of utmost importance that the original words of God be preserved in their original form. Christians, on the other hand, pay no attention whatever to the original words of God and only a few thousand scholars exist in the world today who can read the Bible in the form in which it was originally written. Throughout much of the history of Europe, it was illegal for anybody except members of the clergy to read the Bible, even in its Latin translation. Eventually, the beginning of the end of this era came when a Catholic priest named Martin Luther translated the Bible into German, as a result of which he was branded as a "heretic" by the Church and excommunicated in 1520. Following this, the "Protestant Reformation" broke out and wars swept Europe as a result of which millions died, the main issue in these wars being the right to read the Bible. It is as an outgrowth of these wars that there are today two main branches of Christianity: the "Protestants," who read the Bible, and the "Catholics," who follow whatever the current leadership of the Church happens to say. There are many varieties of Catholics but predominant in Europe are the "Roman Catholics" who believe in the "infallibility" of their elected leader, "the Pope", who they believe to be currently receiving orders direct from God. Catholics, if they read the Bible at all, do so in Latin, which they do not understand. Protestants read various Bible translations, the most famous of which is the "King James' Version of the Bible." Protestants do not have any single leader because each Protestant is supposed to read a Bible translation himself and is relatively free to interpret it as he wishes. Most Protestants do not even know that the actual Bible is written in Greek and Hebrew. Instead, most believe in the King James' Version, which they

apparently believe was received by the British direct from God. So far in my life I have never knowingly met a Christian who could read the Bible in original Greek and I have met few Muslims who could not read the Koran in original Arabic. With this history in mind, it is easy to understand why it occurred that throughout the "Dark Ages" the Bible was burned by the Christians in Europe and was preserved only by the Muslims in Egypt. Don't try to explain this to any Christians, however. They will never believe it to be true, even though it is a matter of established historical fact.

All of this should demonstrate the fallacy of any contention that if Khowar is to be written at all, it is religiously required that it be written in the Arabic alphabet. It also demonstrates the fallacy of the alternative contention, which I have heard expressed many times, that Khowar should not be written down at all and every Chitrali should learn to read and write the foreign language of Urdu instead. As every Muslim knows, there have been more than one hundred thousand prophets of God in the history of the earth. Mohammad, may God's blessings and salutions be upon him, was the last and the most important of the prophets but not the only one. Adam was a prophet of God. Noah was a prophet of God. The authors of the three revealed books of Islam found in the Bible were all prophets of God. Every language, every race and every culture in the history of the world has received at least one prophet of God. When God through his angels spoke to each of these prophets of God, he did not always speak to them in Arabic. Rather, he spoke in the language of that particular prophet. God, of course, knows every language. God does not speak in particular alphabets or require the use of one alphabet over another. Thus, there is no basis for any contention that God requires the Chitrali people to write the Khowar language in the Arabic alphabet.

Having determined that for linguistic reasons Khowar would best be written in the Roman alphabet, it was then necessary for me to write down as many Khowar words as possible. In order to do this, I had to determine how each sound should best be written. This is much more difficult

than one might imagine, as I quickly learned when I first tried it. Most native speakers of English can speak only English well and know at most only a smattering of one or two European languages such as Spanish, French or German. Because English, Spanish, French and German all have basically the same sound system, with minor variations, it is easy for a person to assume that is a simple matter to hear a word in another language and write it down. However, this is not the case. Take, for example, the letters "L" and "R". Although most native speakers of English do not realize it, the sounds of these two letters are quite similar. Each of these letters exist in both Khowar and English. However, in Pashtu there is only one letter for both sounds, which sometimes sounds to English speakers like an "L" and other times sounds like an "R". The Chinese also have only one letter, which explains why Chinese people are always saying "Flied Lice" when they mean to say "Fried Rice". In Khowar, even though L and R exist as separate and distinct letters, the boundary between them comes at a somewhat different place than it does in English For this reason, a borderline "R" will sometimes sound to a native English speaker like an "L". Indeed, for this reason, the name Chitral is spelled wrong. The correct spelling should be "Chitrar." When a speaker of Khowar pronounces the word Chitrar, according to his ear the "R" in the middle of the word is pronounced exactly the same as the "R" at the end of the word. However, to our ear, the terminal "R" sounds like an "L" because of the slight change in the environment where the terminal "R" exists. On the other hand, when an ending is added the fact that the terminal sound is really an "R" becomes readily apparent even to the ears of English language speakers. For example, the sentence "I am going to Chitral" is translated "Chitrarote Biman," and both of the "R" sounds are clear and distinct to the native speaker of English.

At this point, the self centered speaker of English will naturally ask why isn't it better for our purposes to write down the words the way English language speakers hear them rather than the way Chitralis hear them. The answer to this is that every language has its own sound system which

is logical and consistant within that language, but which would be illogical if applied to another language. I will give a few examples to illustrate this. First, take the English words "bin" and "pin". Native speakers of English can readily distinguish between these two words. However, to the speakers of the vast majority of other languages of the world, these two words sound exactly the same. Now, take as an example of the opposite extreme the English word "paper". Native speakers of English consider the two P's in paper to have exactly the same sound. However, a simple test proves this not to be the case. The native speaker of English should allow a piece of paper to dangle a few inches in front of his mouth while pronouncing the word "paper." If he does this he will observe that the paper will remain still when he pronounces the first P in paper but it will move when he pronounces the second P in paper. Similarly, if he holds his hand in front of his mouth he will feel a strong breath of air coming out when the second P is pronounced but not when the first P is pronounced. However, in English there is an inflexible rule which determines when one kind of P is used and when the other kind of P is used. In particular, the strong outward breath of air, called an aspiration, occurs in English always whenever a P is followed by the vowels E or U and never when a P is followed by the vowels A, I and O. Native speakers of English are not aware of this rule and make the consistant change in pronunciation unconsciously. In Khowar and in most other languages there is no such consistant rule and thus what sounds to us like one letter sounds to them like two different letters. In Khowar, whenever the letter P is followed by an aspiration, I have written it "PH" whereas an unaspirated P I have written "P". In English, however, because of the existance of a consistant rule, we write both the aspirated and unaspirated P as a "P" and the symbol "PH" is used to stand for the entirely different sound of "F". Thus, it can be seen that what sounds to a speaker of Khowar like "Chitrar" sounds to a speaker of English like "Chitral" and what sounds to a speaker of English like "paper" sounds to a speaker of Khowar like "papher." It would not be correct to say that the English system is right and the Khowar system is wrong or that the Khowar system is right and the English system

is wrong. Both systems are right when applied its own language but are wrong when applied to the other language. It would be wrong to write the English word as "papher" even though that spelling might seem logical from the point of view of Khowar and most other languages. Such a spelling would simply make it more difficult for a speaker of English to learn to read and write his own language because the English speaker cannot "hear" the difference between the two kinds of P.

It can thus be seen that in order for a system of writing the words of a language to have any value or any validity it must be based upon the principles established by the sound system of that particular language. An attempt to write Khowar according to the principles of the English language sound system would have no value and would simply result in a bowdlerized version of the language. On the other hand, if a speaker of English attempts to pronounce Khowar words in a way which is consistant according to the sound system of Khowar, he will make himself more easily understood. For example, if a speaker of English says the word "Chitral," most speakers of Khowar will not be able to understand him. However, if he says "Chitrar" he will be readily understood, even though the English "R" is different from the Khowar "R".

During the Korean war, American soldiers were able to obtain books which showed them how to "speak" the Korean language solely by pronouncing English language syllables, words and phrases. The result was an extremey bastardized version of Korean which was the subject of many American soldiers joke. I mention this as an example of the logical consequence of attempting to write down a language such as Khowar according to the English sound system.

In my initial efforts to write down the words of Khowar in the Roman alphabet I ran into a variety of problems which led me to read some books on linguistics which in turn led me to learn about the above principles. In short, I learned that in order to write down the words of a previously unwritten language such as Khowar or any other language for

that matter in the Roman or any other alphabet, it would be necessary for me to learn the sound system of the language and how the possible sounds were divided up to form "letters" in the alphabet of that particular language. In short, I learned that I needed to obtain some outside expert advice, unless I were to spend ten or twenty years studying this subject, which I was not willing to do. I made telephone calls to the linguistics departments of the leading universities of this great nation of ours, including especially Columbia University in New York City, and discovered that nobody seemed to be tremendously interested in this particular subject. However, as a result of an article in the Wall Street Journal I became aware of apparently the only institution in the entire United States which devotes its energies to this subject, which is the Summer Institute of Linguistics, headquartered in Dallas, Texas. In my initial contacts with that organization I spoke to Joyce Overholt and Immanuel Christian, the latter of whom sent me some books on the subject and referred to me a linguistic researcher who happened to be in the New York area at the time named Paul Mullen. Paul Mullen came to my house and spent only two days there but in that short span of time was able to learn an amazing amount about Khowar, which convinced me of how much faster and more accurately an expert can do the job than an amateur. As a result of his excellent aid and advice I rewrote all the Khowar words I had collected up to that point, and was able to collect new words with a fair degree of confidence.

Subsequently, however, Paul Mullen went off to Brazil for the purpose of spending the next four years studying the language of a tribe of Indians living there, so I needed to seek an alternative source of advice. Also, before he left, Paul Mullen advised me that he did not feel qualified to solve certain of the problems of the language within the time available so he suggested that I consult an expert greater than he. Eventually, I was referred by the same Immanuel Christian to Charles and Barbara Grimes of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. It took me a long time to get them to come to my house, but eventually they came and spent three days there in January, 1981. Meanwhile, the Chitralis were all giving me a bad time because they could not understand

why I was seeking the advice of outsiders who had never even heard of the language of Khowar with regard to the question of how to spell words in the Khowar language. The answer to this is that if I asked five different Chitralis how to spell a particular Khowar word, I would probably get at least three or four different answers and their answers would be affected by such diverse influences as how similar Urdu words were spelled in the Arabic alphabet, for example. Thus, in order to obtain consistant and logical answers to the problems inherent in the Khowar language I needed to employ experts in the scientific principles of linguistics, which the Chitralis were not in spite of the fact that many of them could speak several languages.

Eventually, I collected a total of approximately 7,000 words in a card file. However, these cards would have remained exactly where they were, just a useless collection of cards containing English words on one side and Khowar words on the other had it not been again for the aid of the personnel of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. In particular, Joyce Overholt encouraged me to bring my card file to Dallas where she introduced me to Max Cobbey, a computer specialist, who helped me store my linguistic data on a Digital Equipment DEC 20 computer at the University of Texas at Arlington. June Mathais did most of the computer key punching and Joyce Overholt assisted as well. Max Cobbey did the extensive computer programming which was required which made this entire effort possible of compiling a dictionary.

In compiling my collection of Khowar words, I relied on a number of sources. First, I have been collecting words myself since my first visit to Chitral in 1978. It has become my custom that every time I learn the meaning of a new Khowar word I write it down. In this way, I am able to collect ten or twenty new words every day. However, it would take years to compile an extensive vocabulary solely by reliance on this method. Recently, I received in the mail a list of Chitrali words and phrases from Amin-ur-Rehman Chughtay, Education Officer, Drosh, Chitral and I received a list of Khowar words from Abdullah Shah, a member of the original

Khow tribe who has made his way to New York. Also, I have located some published sources. When I was last in Chitral I heard about a Khowar manuscript which had been prepared by the Governor of Drosh and given away to the tourists who came to Chitral. After my presistant inquiries for a copy of this document I learned that all the copies had been given away but I was then provided with the original typed manuscript which I was allowed to take to the United States. The author was Shahzada Husam-ul-Mulk, who had been the brother of the Mitar (or king) and who had died at an advanced age in 1977. This manuscript, which was 28 pages long, not only provided many Khowar words but also it mentioned the name of a linguist who had apparently been to Chitral, "George Morgenstierne of Oslo, Norway." Without knowing anything more about this George Morgenstierne I wrote a blind letter to Oslo and received a prompt reply from Knut Kristiansen of the Indo-Iranian Institute of the University of Oslo, who informed me that Professor Morgenstierne had died in 1978 and had left behind a vast storehouse of unpublished Khowar material. Mr. Kristiansen also sent me copies of various articles about Khowar which Professor Morgenstierne had published in Norwegian linguistic journals as well as a draft of an article which Mr. Kristiansen himself apparently intends to publish. Meanwhile, I had located in the New York Public Library a copy of a rare book on Khowar published in Lahore by a British army officer in 1895. Although this seemed at first to be an unlikely source for reliable linguistic information about Khowar, it turned out that the information provided was highly accurate and complete even though there were some evident shortcomings. Since the British army officer, whose name was Captain D.J.T. O'Brien, provided by far the most extensive vocabulary but I did not agree with his spelling system, the next step was to rewrite all of his words according to my system and to compile this and all of the other linguistic information available to me and verify questionable items with the native speakers of Khowar available to me. The problem with this was one of getting one of the Chitralis to sit down with me long enough to go through a list of 7,000 plus words. Therefore, my current plan is to publish this dictionary and to ask all the Khowar speakers I know to provide a list of required

corrections, of which I am sure there will be many, and then to produce hopefully a more accurate and relatively complete second edition. I am reluctant to give credit to the many Chitralis who have assisted in this effort thus far, mainly because I will thereby improperly be blaming them for all the mistakes which I am sure this manuscript contains and that would be unfair since none of the Chitralis have as yet had time to comment on this manuscript from beginning to end. However, of the many Chitralis who assisted, Aziz-ur-Rehman of Drosh was among the most helpful. Abdullah Shah of Terich valley also spent many hours with me going through my word lists. In addition, Mohammad Nadir Khan of village Goldur provided some words as well as Humayun Khan and Khurshid Khan of Buni and another Aziz-ur-Rehman of village Chimorqun. I might also mention that one Chitrali in particular was opposed to my effort and tried to prevent me from carrying through with it.

I have written this book for several reasons, obviously none of which have anything to do with making money since the general interest in Khowar is virtually nil except among the Chitralis, who are generally not in the position of being able to afford to buy a book. The first reason is for my own purposes so that I can learn to speak Khowar better. The second would be hopefully to enable Chitralis to learn English. I think that this book should be useful for that purpose. English and Urdu are the official languages of Pakistan and English is the language for all official or governmental communications. Every Chitrali who has completed the sixth class in school can recite the Roman alphabet from A to Z and has learned at least a few words of English. I have established by a few trial runs that even an illiterate Chitrali who knows only the alphabet from A through Z can learn to read Khowar written under my system within a few hours. This, by the way, further reinforces my belief that Khowar would best be written in the Roman alphabet. In addition, the English in this book is guaranteed to be accurate, unlike many books published in Pakistan which seem to be designed to teach speakers of Urdu how to speak broken English. Third, this book can be used by tourists who come to Chitral and want to learn some Khowar. Many European and

Japanese Tourists come to Chitral, usually for one of several reasons: (1) to visit the pagan Kalash tribes in Bumboret, Birir and Rumbur Valleys of Chitral, (2) to climb to the top of Trichmir, which nobody ever succeeds in doing although every year a few Japanese die trying, (3) to go treking mostly through the mountains in Upper Chitral, (4) to bathe in the Hot Springs of Garam Cheshma, which are believed to have some medicinal value and (5) to smoke the hashish which the Chitralis proudly claim to be the best in the world. Admittedly, most of these tourists are from France and are unwilling to pay more than five rupees (about fifty cents) for anything, but I have often heard tourists ask to buy a dictionary of Khowar, of which there is none available. This book should also be useful for that purpose because I have determined that except for a few difficult letters, the sound system of Khowar is so similar to English that with no prior instruction a tourist can read the words right out of this book and a Khowar speaker generally will be able readily to understand him. Finally, this book should be somewhat useful to professional linguists, of which there are a few who like to study obscure languages such as Khowar. However, I suspect that most linguists will find this book unsatisfactory for that purpose. The reason for this is that I have striven for simplicity to the extreme for example by omitting any reference to grammatical terms such as even noun, verb and adjective, except when absolutely necessary. The reason for this is that since one purpose of this book is hopefully to enable illiterate Chitralis to learn to read, I do not want to introduce confusing linguistic terminology. In any event, I am currently trying to think of a way to make this book more useful for linguists without causing problems for anyone else.

The following is a description of my system for writing Khowar:

There are five vowels in Khowar, a convenient number since I have labeled them A, E, I, O and U. The vowel sound in the English word "high" is symbolized by "AY". The conclusion that there are exactly five vowels in Khowar was the most vexing and the most difficult to reach since

Captain O'Brien lists no less than fifteen vowels. Paul Mullen concluded that there were either six or seven vowels when he visited my house but I had trouble with this so after months of agonizing I decided to write only five vowels in Khowar. This proved to be fortuitous because subsequently Charles Grimes concurred and reached a tentative conclusion that there were only five vowels, although he allowed that the number might be increased due to retroflexing. The five vowel sounds are:

A as in want
E as the "a" in made or fate
I as the "ee" in beet or seem
O as in logo or note but rounded
U as the "oo" in boot or loom but rounded

The consonants are more troublesome. They are:

B as in boot
CH as in chase, of which there are four varieties
D as in dog, two varieties
F as in France
G as in gone
GH has no equivalent in English
H as in hill
J as in jam, two varieties
K as in kill
K-H or HK, the same as K but aspirated
KH as in Khomeni
L as in lamb, two varieties
M as in money, but nasalized slightly
N as in nanny or bong, but nasalized slightly
P as in pass
PH as the aspirated "p" in perform
Q as the "c" in cull but more backed as in Arabic
R as in rich or as in a Spanish trilled "r" with only one flap
S as in same
SH as in sharp, two varieties
T as in top, two varieties
TH as in thin, two varieties
TS as the "TZ" in pretzel

W as in wary or lawn, but sometimes sounding like a "v"
Y as in boy
Z as in zebra
ZH as the "S" in pleasure, leisure, measure or vision

With these sounds, one is able to pronounce every word in Khowar except that, as indicated, the letters "T", "TH", "D", "L", "SH", "CH" and "J" all have an additional retroflexed form which is not heard in English but is comparitively rare. Otherwise, the consonant sounds in Khowar are basically the same as in English, although there are certain fundamental differences in the languages, such as the arched tongue used by Khowar speakers, which make it difficult for an English speaker to speak Khowar perfectly or for a Khowar speaker to speak English perfectly. However, certain consonants will cause trouble:

1. "GH" is a sound which does not exist in English and sometimes appears to take the qualities of an "R". It is pronounced deep in the throat. Ask an Afghan to pronounce the name of his own country as it is pronounced there or ask an Iranian to pronounce the word Afghanistan in his own language. To a speaker of English, the Khowar word for "eye" sounds something like "Ahgrhech." However, Khowar speakers agree that the word should be spelled "Ghech."

2. To a speaker of English, the sounds of "KH" and "H" are virtually indistinguishable. However, "KH," a common sound in this part of the world, is the glottal H heard in the initial sound of the Farsi word "Khomeni." "KH" can easily be distinguished from "K" because to the ears of English speakers "K" sounds like a "K" whereas "KH" sounds like an "H".

3. There are two kinds of "K". The more common is the "K" of English and the other is the backed "K" sound of the Arabic language. I did not recognize this difference for a long time and therefore many of the words in this dictionary are spelled with a "K" when they should be spelled with a "Q". I am hereby asking my Chitrali friends to make

a special point to notify me of errors of this sort. "Q" is a common letter in the Arabic alphabet.

4. "TS" is a rare sound in English, although it exists in the word "pretzel," a fact which was pointed out to me by a Chitrali in New York. I imagine that there are a number of cases where I have written "S" where it should be "TS" due to the fact that the Chitralis themselves are not in agreement about this sound.

5. A special problem arise with the aspirated K heard in the word Khowar. This is a "K" sound, not a "KH" sound. The system of writing "KH" to represent the glottal "H" was introduced by the British and has been reinforced through the public education system in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran. I have tried many times to get people from this part of the world to symbolize the "KH" sound by some other letter, such as "X", but have always been rebuffed. "X" would, of course, be preferable, especially since there is otherwise no use for it in Khowar, and that is the symbol most linguists use.

The problem with writing this sound as a "KH" is: What happens when a word contains a K plus an H as in the word Khowar? I have devised an artificial solution to this problem when this sound occurs at the beginning of a word which I am trying out which is to move the "H" to the other side of the vowel and therefore to spell Khowar as Kohwar. Kohwar, of course, is the language of Chitrar. Otherwise, I am usually spelling the asperated "K" as "HK", as in "Lahkik" meaning "to let."

6. Finally, there is a problem with terminal "H", terminal "GH" and other terminal sounds such as in the Farsi word "Shah." A terminal "H" never occurs in English but it arguably occurs in Khowar and when it does it is extremely difficult for a native English speaker to hear. However, O'Brien goes to the other extreme by writing the Khowar word "no" as "noh," for example. I have determined that there is no terminal "H" in no. Other words will have to be checked by Khowar speakers individually.

There are certain unusual features of Khowar which are worth mentioning. First, as in Farsi, there is no distinction as to gender. There is no way in Khowar to distinguish between "He" or "She." On the other hand, Khowar does distinguish between animate and inanimate. For example, "Asur" means "He is" or "She is" whereas "Sher" means "It is." There is also a distinction between "here" meaning "nearby," "there" meaning "far away but still visible" and "there" meaning "so far away that it cannot be seen." In Khowar, the verb comes at the end of the sentence and English prepositions become "postpositions" which are attached directly to a preceeding noun. For example, "Dur" means "house" and "Te" means "to." "Durote" means "to the house". The postposition "-Te" cannot exist by itself. It must attach itself to the end of a noun and if the noun ends in a consonant it takes an "O" to make the coupling possible. Most postpositions work like this but a few, such as "Sora" meaning "on top," can stand as independent words or can be attached as postpositions such as "-osora." Postpositions are a characteristic feature of Khowar. For example, I am considering writing "Oche" meaning "and" as a postposition but for the moment I am considering it is a seperate word. Another postposition is "-ik" which is the ending of the infinitive form of every verb. "-ik" is actually pronounced as a separate word equivalent to the English word "to" in the English infinitive form such as "to do." However, "-ik" is physically attached to the stem of the verb because otherwise the stem cannot exist by itself except possibly as a totally different word. The opposite situation is presented by many verbs. About half of the verbs of Khowar are created by combining a noun and a verb to create a new verb. For example, in Khowar "Lu" means "word," "Dik" means "to give" and "Lu Dik" means "to speak" or, literally, "to give a word." In such a case, the verb actually consists of two separate words because each word can survive by itself and also because sometimes other words are inserted between the two words which comprise the verb. For example "Hush Koman" means "I understand" and "Hush No Koman" means "I do not understand." The vast majority of verbs of this type are formed by combining a noun plus one of three helping verbs: "Bik" which means

"to go," "Dik" which means "to give" and "Korik" which means "to do." However, there are a number of examples in which other helping verbs are used, such as "Chum Hosik" which means "to smile."

There are no words for North or South in Khowar. These concepts have no meaning in the winding mountain valleys by which a person must travel in Chitral, especially since the rivers generally run from Northeast to Southwest. Instead, Chitralis speak of "up the river" and "down the river" or "Upper Chitral" and "Lower Chitral." The lower parts of Pakistan, such as Peshawar, are known as "Down District" or "Downtown."

The most vexing problem which everyone has encountered who has tried to study and analyze Khowar is concerned with "stress." "Stress" indicates the part of the word which is emphasized. In the case of Khowar, the stressed syllable is the one which is pronounced slightly louder than the others. For example, in the word "Patingel" meaning "tomato," the stress is on the last syllable.

Many languages have a consistant system for stress. In Spanish, for example, the stress is always on the next to last syllable. In other languages like English, there is no system for stress and each word is different. In the English word tomato, for example, the stress is always on the middle syllable but in other English words the stress is on the first or the last syllable.

In Khowar, it is extremely difficult to hear the stress. Sometimes it appears to fall in one position in a particular word but if the same word is pronounced by a native speaker many times the position of stress appears to jump around. For example, the Khowar word "Awa" meaning "I" generally seems to have the stress on the last syllable but occasionally appears to have the stress on the first syllable. In the majority of cases, the stress falls on the last syllable of the word, unless the last syllable is an ending or a postposition. However, there are many exceptions to this rule. I have found only one word pair where only a change in stress

affects the meaning. That is "Bèlu" meaning "a unit of weight" as opposed to "Belùw" meaning "a flute." I have added a "w" to Belùw just so the two words might be spelled differently. Another example might be the word "Asúr" meaning "he is" which is different from word "ásur" meaning "ice". The word for "he is" has the stress on the vowel "U" whereas the word for "ice" has the strees on the vowel "A". However, there is another differece in these two words which is not reflected in the way I am spelling them which is that the "U" in "Asur" meaning "he is" is pronounced long whereas "Asur" meaning "ice" is pronounced short. The reason that this difference is not reflected in my spelling system is that the "U" in "Asur" is only elongated when the word is pronounced by itself or for emphasis. In a number of words, the vowel becomes elongated under these circumstances. For example, in the sentence "Iam mosh asur", meaning "A good man is here," all the vowels are of normal length. However, in the sentence pronounced "Jaam! Mosh Asuur!" meaning "Good! The man is here!", the vowels become elongated.

In this dictionary, I have tried to indicate the stress or accent on every Khowar word by a diacritic mark above the stressed vowel. This has caused a lot of problems. By looking through the list, one can see some instances where I have written the same words two different times with the only difference being a variation in stress. The reason I have done this is that I am waiting for some Khowar speaker to tell me which one is right. However, it seems at least possible that stress has no significance whatever and the stress can fall anywhere depending on the proclivities of the particular speaker. If some Khowar speaker can figure out the solution to this particular problem and explain it to me, I would greatly appreciate it.

In this dictionary, I have also included a lot of vulgar terms. In this way, I have followed the trend of modern English language dictionaries. Many will disagree with this and some will be offended. However, I have always believed that all of the commonly used words of a language should be included in a dictionary of that language and I have never

been convinced of the usefulness of a dictionary of any language which omits reference to some of the most commonly used words of the language. Also, if one is being insulted by a speaker of a foreign language, it is best for one to know about it. For those terms in Khowar which are considered vulgar, I have attempted to including an equally vulgar English term and visa versa. Needless to say, these terms should never be used unless one is prepared to be summarily executed.

In Khowar, the use of the personal pronoun is usually optional. For example, "Awa" means "I" and "Biman" means "I am going." Therefore, both "Awa Biman" and simply "Biman" mean "I am going." Similarly, both "Tu Bisan" and "Bisan" mean "You are going." In this dictionary, I have generally omitted the personal pronoun if it is not absolutely essential to the meaning of the word or sentence. Therefore, the personal pronoun can be inserted if the speaker desires to do so.

The verb "to be" in Khowar can also be omitted in the present tense. However, if the speaker includes the verb unnecessarily, it sometimes affects the meaning of the sentence. Thus "Hes" means "he" or "she" and "Ustaz" means "teacher". "Hes ustaz" means "he is a teacher." The correct verb, "Asur," is implied. However, if the verb is added, the resulting sentence, "Hes ustaz asur," means approximately, "This man right here is a teacher."

Khowar has a verbal rather than a nominal base. In other words, the base for many grammatical forms is a verb root, from which can be derived other verbs as well as nouns, adjectives and other parts of speech. For example, a simple intransitive verb is formed by a base plus the ending "-ik". The transitive form of the verb may take the base plus the ending "-eik". Moreover, the agent, the person who is doing that thing, might be the base plus "-yak" or "-ak". Hundreds of words which are not to be found in this dictionary can be derived by following such principles. Because of certain irregularities, the question of exactly how and when this occurs would be an appropriate subject for a linguistic

dissertation.

Professor Morgenstierne claims that Khowar has an elaborate case structure. However, I am not sure that I can agree. In his article on "Some features of Khowar morphology," in **Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap,** Volume 14, p. 8, he states:

"In the great majority of modern Indo-Aryan languages, the ancient case system has been radically reduced, and nothing more than debris remain. But Khowar stands alone in retaining, in the inflection of inanimate nouns, six of the seven Old Indo-Aryan cases."

The reason I have doubts about the correctness of this analysis is that the case endings for the six cases he proceeds to list appear to me primarily to be postpositionals generally equivalent to English language prepositions. For example, he says that the ending of the "ablative case" is "-AR" and therefore "Durar" means "from the house." However, it seems to me that "-AR" is not a case ending but simply a postpositional which means "from." Similarly, his genative case, which indicates possession, is listed as requiring the ending "-O." However, in "Mosho Dur" meaning "the man's house" or "the house of the man," it appears to me that the ending "-O" is simply equivalent to the English preposition "of." In addition, most of his other examples of the various cases involve the ending "-O" in situations where that vowel is necessary to provide a "hook" to enable a postposition to attach itself to a preceeding noun. This is clear from the way the words are pronounced. Had Professor Morgenstierne did what I have done by physically attaching each postposition to its preceeding noun, he might have arrived at a different conclusion. However, I must admit that his accusative case, which indicates the direct object of a verb and takes the ending "-O", cannot be explained by comparing it to an English language preposition. Thus, "Duro Bezimim" means "I am selling a house."

In Khowar, a question is indicated in one of two ways. Either the sentence begins with an interrogatory pronoun

such as "Kura" meaning "Where?" or "Kecha" meaning "How?" or the letter "a" is added to the last word of the sentence, unless the sentence already ends in a vowel, in which case a consonant plus a vowel is added such as -NA, WA, -YA or -LA. Thus, unlike English, there should never be a need to use a question mark, "?", in Khowar. The word "please" is indicated by adding "-LA" to the verb. Thus, "Ugh Angye" means "Bring water!" and "Ugh Angyela" means "Bring water, please!" The ending "-LA" also may be deemed to add emphasis.

There is no word in original Khowar which ends in the voiced letters "B", "D" or "G" or in the aspirated letters such as "TH", "PH" or "HK," except for foreign imported words such as "Kitab" meaning "Book" and "Sharab" meaning "Wine" and Islamic names such as "Habib." There are a few instances in which the letter "P" occurs at the end of a word, such as "Trup" meaning "Salt", a word of purely Khowar origin. In general, when a foreign word is introduced which ends in one of these sounds, a terminal "G" changes to "K", "B" changes to "P" and "D" changes to "T".

I would like to explain the fact that this manuscript contains numerous examples of the same word spelled two or three different ways. This is probably because I have not made a definite decision on the correct spelling of a word but there are also some instances in which a particular word is pronounced differently in different parts of Chitral. Also, I have left in many words I have obtained from O'Brien although they seem wrong to me. This is because it is apparent from his vocabulary as well as other hints and clues that O'Brien spent much of his time in Upper Chitral whereas my informants are primarily from Lower Chitral. Indeed, the British rarely used Lawari pass to enter Chitral because of the fierceness of the Pathans living in Dir. Instead, they came the long way around through Gilgit. Therefore, when I see a word from O'Brien which appears to me to be incorrect and which my informants are unable to verify, I am nevertheless reluctant to exterminate it because O'Brien is generally accurate and he may have found a word which is

spoken in an area of Chitral where I have never been. An example of one such word is "Ambrez," which no Chitrali I know ever heard of until recently Humayun Khan of Buni identified it as "amber" meaning "the corner of a door."

Prior to the publication of this dictionary, I received from Knut Kristiansen a copy of an article in press regarding the Khowar language, which contains a linguistic analysis by himself and Rolf Theil Endresen of the Linguistic Institute of the University of Oslo. Although I received this analysis too late to make any major changes in my writing system, it provides some grounds for a re-examination of my system when I decide to revise this dictionary.

Happily, Mr. Endresen agreed with my conclusion that there are five vowels in Khowar. These are "A", which is unrounded, central and low, "E" which is unrounded, frount and mid, "I" which is unrounded, frount and high, "O" which is rounded, back and mid and "U" which is rounded, back and high.

On the other hand, he lists thirty-six consonants, which is nine more than I have indicated in my writing system. I checked this result with Dr. John G. Bordie, a linguist from the University of Texas at Austin who happened to be traveling through Pakistan and who interviewed a native speaker I provided, and he concluded that this analysis was exactly right, with one minor modification.

In my opinion, this discrepancy is not serious from the point of view of creating a writing system which benefits the average person. The major area of underdifferentation on my part is that whereas I have only one "CH" sound, Mr. Endresen has four. These are an aspirated and an unaspirated retroflex, meaning that the tongue curves backwards when pronouncing the sound, and an aspirated and an unaspirated palato alveolar, meaning that the tongue touches the roof of the mouth. All are unvoiced affricates. I should point out that many Chitralis contend that it is impossible to write their language in either the Roman or the Urdu script, due to complications arising from these

four types of "CH" sounds as well as from the two types each of the sounds "SH", "T", "TH", "D", "L" and "J".

Mr. Endresen appears to doubt the need to differentiate all of the "CH" sounds in a practical writing system. For example, an aspired "CH" never occurs at the end of a word in Khowar. In the middle of a word, by far the most common is the unaspirated palato-alveolar, although the aspirated retroflex occurs there as well. A number of words end in an unaspirated retroflex "CH", such as "Och" meaning "green," "Pech" meaning "Hot" and "Marach" meaning "Mulberry." However, when an ending is added to any of these words, the "CH" becomes aspirated, as in "Marácho Choné" meaning "stomp the mulberries!" It is only at the beginning of a word that an opposition between all of the various kinds of "CH" sounds can be established. For example, "Chuy" meaning "Night" is palato-alveolar whereas "Chuy" meaning "Hungry" is retroflex. Both are aspirated. Similarly, "Char" meaning "a cliff" is unaspirated palato-alevolar whereas "Char" meaning "a dry leaf" is unaspirated retroflex. It is possible to find all four "CH" sounds at the beginning of a word, although the retroflexed forms are rare. Moreover, any time there is an unaspirated retroflex "CH" at the beginning of a word it is always followed by the letter "A" as in "Chafdik" meaning "to peck as a bird does," "Charwelú" meaning "a local government official in the time of the Mehtars" and "Chachk" meaning "a type of wasp". There are also two kinds of "SH" sounds. One, which is palato-alveolar, can be heard in "Shor" meaning "One hundred" and "Sher" meaning "It is." The other, which is retroflex, can be heard in "Shor" meaning "Salty" and "Shapik" meaning "Bread". Both are unvoiced fricatives.

It would be a simple matter to modify my writing system so as to distinguish between aspirated and unaspirated or between retroflex and palato-alveolar "CH". Since the word "Chuchi" meaning "tomorrow morning" has a "CH" which is aspirated palato-alveolar at the beginning and another "CH" which is unaspirated palato-alveolar in the middle, I could spell it "Chuci" or even "Chhuchi". Also, Mitar

Nasir-ul-Mulk had a system under which the retroflex "CH" was spelled "Tch". Therefore, "Char" meaning "Dry" could be spelled "Tchar". It is for this reason that some Chitralis erroneously contend that the word "Chitral" should be spelled "Tchhitrar". Another way would be to put dots above or below the letters to differentiate the possible sounds, as some Chitralis who have come in contact with linguists have done. However, I could not find type faces to do this in Pakistan.

Before a decision is to be made on these matters, it would be best to conduct an analysis of the frequency with which these sounds occur, to see if it would be worthwhile to so greatly complicate the writing system. Meanwhile, I am sticking with the system that I have got, as inadequate as it may be.

The other area of under differentiation comes in the five letters "T", "TH", "D", "L", and "J". In Khowar each of the first four of these five letters can be formed in two ways: by touching the tongue against the teeth, which is called dential-veolar, or by arching the tongue backwards, which is called retroflex. The dential-veolar is the more common. In a phonetic writing system, that is, a writing system which describes exactly how each word is pronounced, it would be necessary always to distinguish this difference, such as by writing a dot above or below each of these letters in their retroflex form. I have decided not to attempt this at the moment. The last of these letters poses a special problem because sometimes it seems nearly impossible to distinguish between "J" and "ZH". There is one letter which I consider to be a voiced, fricative, retroflexed "J". It can be heard in "Krenj" meaning "a wrinkle", as opposed to "Grinj" meaning "Rice" where the "J" is a voiced palato-alveolar affricate. It is an extremely rare sound and almost always follows the letter "N". However, in "Jenjer" meaning "a chain" it can be heard twice.

The following are some examples of the differences between the dential-veolar and the retroflex forms of the letters "L", "D", "T" and "TH": "Loh" meaning "a red hot

piece of metal", which is dential-veolar, as opposed to "Low" meaning "a fox", which is retroflex; "Dur" meaning "House" and "Dom" meaning "I give," which are dential-veolar, as opposed to "Dok korik" meaning "to carry on the back" and "Dor" meaning "a cellar" which are retroflex. Also, the words "Tur" meaning "Stretched", "Ut" meaning "Camel", "Lot" meaning "Big," "Lothoro" meaning "Superior" or "Elder", "Tho" meaning "a goat useful for stud service" and "Thor" meaning "falling" provide examples of the retroflex "T" and "TH" forms whereas the words "But" meaning "a shoe," "Chamut" meaning "Finger" or "Toe", "Thul" meaning "Fat" and "Thurt" meaning "a ford in a stream" provide examples of the dential-veolar "T" and "TH" sounds.

The complete list of sounds in Khowar follows: First are the bilabial sounds, which are formed by the two lips touching each other, which are "P", "PH", "B" and "M", "M" is nasal, in that it is pronounced in the nose. "P", "PH" and "B" are all plosives. "P" is unaspirated and unvoiced. "PH" is aspirated and unvoiced. "B" is voiced. There are also labio-dental "F" and "W". These are formed by contact between the teeth and the lip. "F" is an unvoiced fricative. "W" is an approximate. There is no seperate sound for "v" in Khowar.

The next group of sounds are "T", "TH", "D", "N", "Z" and "L". "N" is nasal and always dential-veolar. "Z" is voiced and fricative, meaning that there is a continuous partial closure and the sound can continue indefinately. The rest can be pronounced in either one of two ways: dential-veolar or retroflex. "T", "TH" and "D" are all plosive. "T" is unaspirated and unvoiced. "TH" is aspirated and unvoiced. "D" is voiced. "L" is an approximant.

Next are the palato-veolar fricative sounds "SH" and "ZH". "SH" is unvoiced and "ZH" is voiced. There is also a retroflex "SH" and a retroflex "ZH" or "J", as has previously been discussed.

Next are the veolar sounds "K", aspirated "K", "G", "KH" and "GH". "KH" and "GH" are fricatives. "KH" is

voiced. "GH" is unvoiced. "K", aspirated "K" and "G" are plosives. "G" is voiced. Both "K" and aspirated "K" are unvoiced. There is also "Q", which is veolar, meaning that it is pronounced at the back of the mouth. It is unaspirated, unvoiced and plosive. There is "H", which is glottal and approximant and there is "Y" which is palatal and approximant.

The letter "R" is an apical alveolar. It is also a vibrant or tap, meaning that it has only one flap.

Finally, there are the affricats, meaning that they are pronounced by a complete closure followed by a release of air. "TS" is a dential-veolar which is an unaspirated, unvoiced, plosive. It has no aspirated or voiced counterpart. Then there are the four possible "CH" sounds which have previously been discussed. Finally, there is "J," which is a palato-alveolar, voiced plosive. Sometimes, the voiced palato-alveolar fricative "ZH" resembles the retroflex or the voiced palato-alveolar affricate "J". For example, the word for "son" is "Zhaw" but the "King's son" is pronounced "Mitarjaw," although some Chitralis dispute this point.

Finally, I would like to anticipate the fact that many Khowar speakers will soundly criticize this dictionary for its numerous inaccuracies. On this subject, I feel I would be fully justified in resting on the point that any time a person attempts to write down a language for the first time and then goes on to write the first dictionary of that language, he is bound to encounter difficulties and disagreements as to the pronunciation and meaning of the different words of a language. However, I wish to go into a little more detail on this subject. To begin with, every word in this dictionary was taken from a source which is "generally reliable." However, when I compared these sources with each other, I found tremendous inconsistencies. Take, for example, the word "Dodor." Every source agrees that this is a common animal in Chitral, but one source says that a "Dodor" is a "wolf," another that it is a "lizard" and a third that it is a "frog". Although there are a normal amount of words which have more than one meaning in Khowar, it seemed highly

unlikely that a "Dodor" could possibly be all three of these things, so I purchased an English language picture book of various types of animals of the world and thereby was able to determine that a "Dodor" is a "lizard." Nevertheless, I still do not know if a "Dodor" is any type of lizard or a specific species of lizard.

Similarly, I purchased English language picture books of mammals, reptiles, birds, trees, flowers, vegetables, rocks and herbs in an effort to determine the English translation for the various Khowar words used to describe things which exist in Chitral. The problem with this is that most of these picture books depict birds, trees and so on which exist in such places as the United States. There are few comparable books readily available that depict the various species of flora and fauna which exist high in the mountains of Central Asia including Chitral. As a result of this, in some cases I have been able to identify with pinpoint accuracy the exact species, including the scientific name, for the thing which exists in Chitral. However, in many cases I have been able to include only a vague description of what the animal or plant looks like. My birds, however, should be relatively accurate, due to an excellent British book on the subject.

Another cause of inaccuracies arises because every person who has tried to write Khowar has had a different way of doing it. Therefore, it has been necessary for me to rewrite almost every printed word which I have found. Due to inconsistencies by these other authors in their own writing systems, it has been difficult for me to be accurate in my transliterations. Then, when I try to verify the words with different speakers of Khowar, they come up with different pronunciations and meanings which often turn out to be different words altogether. The fact is that although there are some Khowar speakers who can speak English reasonably well, none are sufficiently fluent as to be able to write an English language dictionary, for example. I have found from experience that if I inquire persistently enough, every word in this dictionary proves to be a correct Khowar word, even though the meaning and spelling may be somewhat off. However, since Chitralis themselves are unable to agree as

to the meanings of words, it would take a lifetime to verify every word in this dictionary by this laborious process, and therefore I have decided to publish it in its present condition in spite of its apparent inaccuracies.

I also would like to mention that according to information I have received, at least three separate individuals in the past have collected lists of Khowar words even more extensive than the one I am publishing here, but none of those other collections have ever been published. I think that the reason for this probably is that those authors faced the same problems I have experienced and were afraid to publish anything which might prove to be inaccurate. Interestingly, Khowar is an easy language to learn and to write down and it seems strange that some relatively minor problems would cause such consternation.

Lastly, there is a problem pertaining to the desire of Khowar speakers to "simplify" their written language by making it conform to other languages in the area. For example, in Khowar there are many words which are similar to words in Farsi and Urdu, but which are pronounced differently. However, those who have attempted to write Khowar in the Arabic alphabet have adopted the policy of writing Khowar words which have similar equivalents in Urdu and Farsi according to the way they are written in those languages rather than according to the way they are pronounced in Khowar. The result of this is that any person who cannot already read and write Urdu and Farsi cannot easily learn to read Khowar written under these systems and those persons who can read and write those other languages feel no need to write Khowar. This is perhaps another of the many reasons why all attempts up to now to popularize the writing of Khowar have failed.

These factors have also caused me problems as well. I will give a recent example to illustrate this. In every source I have found, the word for the ruler of Chitral is "Mehtar." Every source I have seen, both from authors who are native speakers of Khowar and from outside linguists, have consistently stated that this is the way the word is spelled and

pronounced in Khowar. I have verified this word from several speakers from all parts of Chitral as well. I could not have been more thorough in checking out this particular word. However, just a few weeks ago a speaker of Khowar happened to mention to me that, by the way, "Mehtar" is a Farsi word and in Chitral the word is pronounced "Mitar." At first I refused to believe this but I was able to verify it from several of my sources who had originally given me the word "Mehtar" but who confessed that they had done this because they throught it would be easier for outsiders to understand the word as in use in the Persian language, which they consider to be one of the major languages of the world. Since the word "Mehtar" occurred in dozens of places in this dictionary, at the last minute I had to go through and change every "Mehtar" to "Mitar" to reflect this new discovery. For the same reason, I had to respell "Shahzada" meaning "Prince" as "Shazda." How many other words are still "wrong" for similar reasons I am unable to say.

Nevertheless, before a man can walk, first he must crawl. I have been working steadily for two years on this project and since I am sure that I will never achieve perfection, I feel that it is better to go ahead and publish now rather than to wait indefinitely.

In addition to the people I have already mentioned who have helped me on this project I owe a special thanks to Victor Matthews, Ph.D., President of Real Type Systems, Inc. of 240 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10170, U.S.A. who allowed me to work all night on his computer equipment in order to produce the necessary printout when my own computer system broke down. Otherwise, this particular edition would not have been published. I also need to thank again Max Cobbey, who wrote the computer program to do this and who has also prepared a program so that at a future date, when I am sufficiently confident of my linguistic accuracy to publish an English-Khowar dictionary as well as a Khowar-English dictionary, I will be able to do so. I must also thank Dr. Melvin Pierce of the University of Texas Academic Computing Services at Arlington, Texas, for his help and cooperation in making his computing

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Mohammad Ismail Sloan

Dated: May 23, 1981.

-a at
abàd prosperous, sufficiently wealthy, populated
abàd béhche may you prosper
abád hai bor may you live prosperously (plural)
abàda a salted cheese
abádi a building
abádi gher a plot for building
abàdo ugh saltish water wrung from cheese
abàs aimless, nothing, rough useless
abàs kòrum mo korè don't do useless work
abàs lu aimless conversation
abàs lu mo det do not talk nonsense
abás tarèisan you are talking nonsense
abasin a great river, a river in high flood
abátha a stray, someone who has lost his way
abàtha bik to lose the way
abátha korik to mislead, to stray away, to go astray
abathayl an error, a mistake
Abbás a Muslim name
abláh a non-conformist
abláhan mischief mongers (plural)
abláhi mischief, sinfulness
ablahiyàn mòko do not do mischief
àbi irrigated land
abi rawan running water (Farsi word)
abi zámzam sacred water brought from Mecca
abír a wild shrub with a sweet smell
abiro wòri the scent of abir
ablág piebald, a horse boltched with different colors (Farsi word)
abrù honor
abthár bad
abù bahàr a kind of embroidery work
abúmani semen, sperm
abusír an overseer (corruption of English)
àcha after, behind
ácha bik to follow, to go after
ácha gik to come after, to follow
acháhr afterwards, after (adverb), from behind
achár spicy seasonings added to food to increase the flavour
acháro a bit after, after a little bit of time
achèhn from behind
àchi after, back (adverb)
áchi be off, go away!
àchi asùr he has fallen behind, he is lagging behind
áchi baghày he went back
àchi bik to go back, to return
àchi bos be off, go away!
àchi bòsla go away, please!
àchi cheh please let me
áchi chohr please let me (plural)
àchi det return it! (imperative)
àchi dik to give back, to return something, to push backward (transitive)
àchi dùri hay he came back home
àchi ganik to draw back, to take back
àchi ghésti backwards; the act of appearing before a person but reluctantly because of having committed a previous slight, retreating, offended, unwilling
àchi gik to come back, to return,
áchi giti having come back
àchi gom I am coming back, I will come back,
àchi ki be off, go away!
àchi kreti the lower limbs of the body
àchi nisáy he got out of the way
àchi nisè get out of the way!

àchi nisùr get out of the way!
-àchi walti beyond
achilà Get out, go away please!
achitèn an adjutant (corruption of English)
achòte for the future
achù a wild bush-like plant on which grows a small berry with a sour taste
achughà a rasberry
Achulgá a valley between Bumboret and Rumbur
àda a station for vehicles
áda korik to pay, to perform
áda koròm I shall pay
adabnák respectful
adalàt a court, an adjudication
adaláta bìm I will go to the court
adaláti pertaining to the court
adalàti biti behchitam I have been deeply entangled in court matters
adàp respect, etiquette, manners
adàp korik to respect
adàt habit
adàt sher it is the habit
adàt shik to be accustomed, to have a habit
adatàr májbur one who cannot give up his habit
adàti habitual, accustomed
adáti sor chomàk one who is chronically suffering from a headache
adàygi payment
ádna meagre, nominal, ordinary
ademzáda a noble person, a respectable person, an aristocrat, the nobility
ademzáda gosnàla mashké an ademzada doesn't mind sitting in a decrepit house, the respectable respect others
ademzàda khùyi having the manners of an elderly or respected person
adér an order (corruption of English)
adina Friday
adinàyi bread given in charity to bless the dead on the first friday after a death
adràkh a hill covered with trees, a forest
af below, down, down the river
af chahrèik to drop (transitive), to cause to grow old and weary
af chohri asus you look old and weary
af chohrik to fall on the ground (intransitive), to look old due to worries (metaphoric)
af chorik to fall to the ground
af diyák af doy ayh diyàk ayh doy everyone is free to do his own thing
af khamèik to cause to climb down, to bring down
af khomik to climb down
af khomiko bash we must dismount
áf mazhik to go down to clean up, to wipe
af nazè push it out!, pull it out!
af nazur push it out, pull it out, take it out (plural)
af nezawá while taking out
af nezawà khiyál ko take care while taking out
af nezé push it out!, pull it out! (imperative)
af nèzi làke let it be taken out! (for animals)
af nèzi pechéh let it be taken out and discarded
af nezik to expel, to extirpate, to eject, to banish, to oust, to push down
af neziko bash it is to be taken out
af nisàk the person going out
af nisik to go out
áf petsik to drop (transitive), to swallow, to throw down, to throw, to dispose of something
af pray it fell down
af sor ayh sor a sick person

feeling uneasiness
af utèik to enter from above (transitive)
af utik to enter from above (intransitive)
afár ayhàr from below and from above
afás hope
afási desirous for something, happy
afàt plight, misery
afát zhúni one who is suffering from a sickness caused by jinns
afáti a sickness caused by supernatural beings
afatiyàr sher it is due to the mischief of the jinns
aferin well done! (an address of praise)
Affás a Chitrali name
afghera ashtày he was about to fall
afghèra ushtáy he was falling
afgheràk one who falls, one who turns on his back
afghérawa while setting; while turning about
afgheráwo push it down, swallow it up
afgherawúr swallow it up (plural)
afgheréik to cause to go down, to drop, to swallow
afghèri rephè stand up in turned around position! (imperative)
afgherik to set, as the sun, to turn about, to be drowned, to face downwards
afgherir oshotám I would have fallen (subjunctive)
afgherir oshoy he would have fallen (subjunctive)
afgherira if it (he, she, they, you, I, we) had fallen
afgherirú one who has fallen (past participle)
afgherirù biráy he is reported to have fallen
afgheritàmi you (plural) went down, you fell
afgheritán I went down, we went down
afgheritáni they turned about
afgheritáw you went down, you turned about, you fell
afgheritáy it set, he (she it) turned about
afghèruman I am falling down, I turn about
afgherúmiyan you turn about
afgherúni they will fall
afgheruniyàn they turn about
afgherùr he will fall
afgherurán he turns about
afgherús you will fall
afgherusàn you turn about
afgherúsi we will fall
afgherúsiyan we turn about
afiyát a period without work, a rest, comfort, relaxed, relief from pain or fever
afiyàti health
afiyatiyo kháio laház hush koy the sick know what is the good of health
afho below, down there
afho bisiya shall we go down there?
afnas the lower part
afnáso chehtúr the field which is lower down
afó of the lower area
afó gan a wind blowing from a lower area
afsána a flase story (Urdu word)
afsàna sawzèik to fabricate a story
afsàna sawzéikar kyagh nisár what is the use of inventing a story
afsàr an officer (corruption of English)
afsàran officers
afsaranán officers (objective case)
afsariyo layéq one who is worthy of becomming an officer

Afsik a village in Lotkuh near Durah Pass
afsús sorrow, grief
afsùsnàk sorrowful, grievous
afú dik to drop
afyùn opium
Afzàlo kongòren díti istorò bóno aróstam I killed Afzal and took horse from him.
afzàyish an increase
agár if
agàr ki although
agár tògho lùwo kar ki korèsu, jam bisir if you had listened to his word, it would have been better
aghà a royal adress of honor for a court notary, 'Saadi Khan'
Aghá Khání A follower of the Agha Khan, an Ismaili
ághagh a white bird
Agràm a high mountain pass from Upper Lotkuh to Badakhshan
ah ah!
ah korik to sigh
ahàl fit, close relatives, relatives
ahàm important (Urdu word)
ahi up there
ahlàn relatives (objective case)
àhle kitàb a believer in one of the revealed books
ahú down, down there
ahwàl whereabouts
ahyù up and down
ahyún one who is addicted to opium
ajáb wonderful, wonderfully, strange, strangely
ajál the time when one has been predestined to die, a deadly risk, a mortal risk
ajálo deadly dangerous
ajalògh waves
ajár a reward
ajayib amazing, more beautiful than the others, wonderful
ajàyiba wonderful
ajiba strange
ajiz humble, kind, merciful, shamed
ajizi humility
akabir an old man
akh tho I spit on you (expression of hatred)
akhabir old
akhabíri old age
akhàti fed up
akhbár a newspaper
Akhír Tsagh a mountain near Urugent, elevation 7015 meters
akhilik to comb
akhliman I comb
akhlini a comb
akhomik to descend from one's ancestors
akhrán a stable
akhránu a stable for horses
àkhta a man who is unable to engage in sexual intercourse due to the lack of sexual organs, an animal which has been castrated, a eunuch, a man without testicles, a man who is impotent
àkhta korik to castrate, to geld
akhtá réshu a steer, a bull which has been castrated
akhteniyén with a full stomach
ákhti full of food, a satisfied appetite, satisfied
akhti hówa have you satisfied your appetite?
ákhti karim a satisfied person with few worries
ákhti no hotàm my appetite is not fully satisfied
akhtiyát korik to be careful
akhtiyàt korùr be careful!
akhtiyèk to feed until full, to gorge
Akhúnzada a tribe of Chitral descended from a religious saint
akhùr a stable
akotúm a dried apricot
Akrúy a village on the southern border of Chitral
Akrúy Gol a valley near Arandu

al a kind of mineral
alà the best
alabálu a damson, a plum with a purple fruit
aláf crushed barley given to animals as food
alagúl confusion, hustle and bustle
alagûla a hurried business
alahàm the first version of the Holy Koran
alahid seperate
alahida seperate
alahidágì a seperation
alàk one who takes away, a person willing to marry
alàm a happening, an incident
alám dahàr a gun with an accorate shot
alám hoy what happened?
aláma a very learned person
alamàn a highway robber
Alamán the name of a jinn
alamàt a sign, a symbol, an indication
alámi universal
aláni they brought
alarám an alarm (corrupation of English)
álasing a Kalash festival
alatharin the best one
alaw a big fire in an open space, a bonfire
aláw you brought
àlawa did you bring?
alawá in addition to
aláy he brought, she brought
alàyin bik to be twisted
aláynku twisted
albát probably, perhaps, certainly, undoubtedly
albát póno abathà hòni they must have strayed from the road
aldú taken away (perfect participle)
aldú one who was taken away, a married woman
aléik to twist, to let loose, to let go, to forego
aleshák one who tears
aleshèik to cause to tear
aleshik to rip up, to tear (transitive)
aleshiman I am tearing (transitive)
aleshin boy it can be torn
aleshiru torn (perfect perticiple)
alètam I brought
alétami you (plural) brought
alfàz words
alghán a stirrup
alghání a Pathan, an Afghan
Alghání Pathan
Alghaniwár Pashtu, 'the language of the Afghanis'
Alghaniwàr the name of a popular tune for singing
alghàs a bridle bit, the part of a bridle that is placed in a horse's mouth
alhàmdu sharif the first version of the Holy Koran
àli duck, ducks
áli bòyik a starling, a type of small bird
àli zhèri a duckling
àlif the first letter of the Arabic alphabet
álif be the first book for learning the Arabic script
álif lam the first of the thirty portions of the Holy Koran
alik to carry away, to marry
alila a tree nut use in medicines
alim a person with a big vocabulary, an intellectual, a scholar
alim bik to be an intellectual
alimàn learned people
alipha an insect which feds upon winter crops
aliphéik to overtake
aliphéiko berûwa would that one could be overtaken!
aliphéiko no betàm I could not overtake
aliphéin bawastày it is undestood that one could be over-

taken
aliphéin besir one could be
aliphéitawa did you overtake? overtaken
alishàn glorious
aliyán ducks for hunting, duck hunting
aliyàn mas the month of the year when duck hunting is good
Allah the Islamic name for God
allàho dirú given or bestowed by God
allàho meherbàni the grace of God
alláho qudrát the might of God
alláho rahmát the kindness of God
alláho shan the glory of God
allàho yad korè remember God! (imperative)
allàho yad korik to remember God
alláho yad koromán I remember God
allàho yadéik to remember God
allàhu ákbar God is great (a preface to prayer)
almàri a cupboard
alók a pumpkin, a vase-shaped jug made of dried pumpkin shell, a ewer
alòm I will marry you, I will take away
alòs you take away! (imperative)
aloshúm marshes
àlqa a ring
alqèsa in short
altàn dik to make uneasy movements, to fish out of the water
alti having taken away (absolutative participle)
alù potato
alù bókhara a plum tree, a type of tree.
alù chips French fried potatos
alú algiman I wash the potato
alùcha a plum, a plum tree
aluwèman I elope, I run away with a woman
alúwéik to lure away, to abduct
aluwéiman I lure away
aluyik to elope, to run away with a woman, to abscond with a woman
alyán duck hunting
alyòk a decoy duck, an artificial device used to attract ducks towards a lake or pond
am general, usual, common
am mango, a kind of fruit
amàda willing to accept
amadán income
amadèk ready to do a thing
amaduràft traffic
amàl a smoking or drinking habit
amáli a person addicted to smoking or drinking
amàm mangoes (objective case)
amàn peace
Amán a famous old character in Khowar folklore
amanàt custody
amanáta khiyanàt korik to misappropriate to the custody
amanatdár a custodian, a reliable person
Amánullah The king of Afghanistan who proclaimed a Holy War against the British in 1919 and whose forces attacked Chitral, but were defeated by the Chitralis under Nasir-ul-Mulk at Birkot, who counter attacked through Nuristan
ambàr a grain storehouse made of wood
ambaran a grain storehouse made of wood
ambaránu a grain storehouse made of wood
ambér the corner of a door
ambòkh many, much, several, too much
ambókh royàn mùzhi moròy no parir one should always avoid too much gathering (a saying)

ambòkhchan a second wife, the relationship between two women which arises when both are married to the same man
ambòri a kind of grape
ambròz a kind of grape
ambur a plier, a type of tool
amchéh hoy it was joined
amchéhik to join wood or metal
amchehrú which has been joined together
amchehyàk one who joins together
ámi illiterate (noun and adjective)
amin bay may it be accepted! (said in reply to congratulations)
Amin Chughtay a contemporary poet of Khowar
amir wealthy (noun and adjective)
Amir Gul a famous contemporary lyricist and poet of Khowar
amiràn wealthy people (plural noun)
amirànan the wealthy people (possessive case)
amisht adulterated, mixed
amishtèik to mix
amishtéiman I mix
amishti zhaghà junction
amishtim I am mixing
amiyàn illiterate persons
amlét an omelette
amnò zhaghá a place of peace
Amríka America (corruption of English), the United States
amrikáyi made in America
amrúd a saltish fruit resembling a pear
ámu raw, uncooked, unripe, unbaked
amulèski rare, underdone, under-cooked
amúr khudàyo it was what God did
amushtògh a place where two rivers meet
an a hill, a mountain, a mountain pass
-an (plural animate)
an chakéik to drive insane
an chokik to go crazy
anà one sixteenth of a rupee or six and a quarter paisa
ána birdú one who died in the mountains
análi an unaware person (Urdu word)
anár from a mountain, from the hill, from the hills
anàr dána ingredients made of dried pomegranate having a sour taste
ánchi bayàd as required (Farsi word)
Andáhti a place in Lotkuh
andálu broad beans
andápa a trowel used to plaster mud on walls or a floor
andàw fever
andàw koyán I am suffering from fever
andàw zhúni feverish
andawèik to cause to suffer from fever
andáz a style
andáza an estimate, a guess
andáza ganik to make an estimate
andàza korik to guess
andazóte torik to reach a conclusion
andésha worry
andéy a unit of load which one person can carry
andòq a person who is apparently satisfied
andrelàwu the insides of a person or animal
andrén boghik a personal servant to the mitar
andréni inside
andréni bik to enter
andréni korik to penetrate sexually

andúzhi with careful looks (adverb)
anén in the mountains
anèn gik to pass through the mountains
angàh aware, awake, informed
angàh bam I may be informed, we may be informed
angáh bàni they may be informed
angáh bay he may be informed
angàh bor you (plural) may be informed
angàh bos you may be informed
angahèik to wake from sleep, to wake someone up
angahik to awake (intransitive)
angáhiman I awake (intransitive)
angár fire
angàr bik to extinguish a fire by itself, to die out (a fire)
angár chokik to catch fire
angàr gherik to become furious
angár ghoghú a moth
angár koré light a fire!
angàr korik to make a fire
angàr mali a commotion, a fistfight
angàr málum birù a fire broke out
angàra taráwe touch the fire!
angarbáti a very active and clever child or person, a precocious child
Angarbati Pári a village near Arandu
angareshùn a fireplace
angàro ajáwe light a fire!
angáro batín a very active child
angáro boghàwe extinguish the fire!
angaro phùyiko bash blow the fire!, the fire should be blown
angàro zhaghà toriru he reached the place of the fire
angártu inhkitàm I put it into the fire
angik to bring
angili shètu sour milk
angiru brought (perfect participle)
angirú oshtám I had brought unknowingly
angiti having brought (absolutative participle)
angiti astám I had brought
angòm I will bring
angosàn you are bringing
angrèz any person from Western Europe or America
angrézan European persons
angùr ghécho doyàn it is too dark
angushtaná a thimble
angúti a type of house common in Chitral with a flat roof and a fireplace built into the wall, a special room with windows for guests
angyàk a person who brings
angyàk biráy he used to bring
angyè bring it! (imperative), you bring!
angyòr you (plural) bring!
anich the forehead
Anish a Kalash village in Bumboret
anjám a result
anjást adjusted, added, stocked
ànje put on your clothing!
anjèik to wear, to put on clothing, to get dressed
anjiru clothed
anjiru used clothing
anjùm I put on clothing
anò mountain (accusative), of a mountain (possessive)
anó dik to have crossed a mountain pass
anò diti hàtam I have crossed a mountain pass
áno kahàk a jungle fowl, a type of bird
anògherik to have crossed a mountain pass
anògola ju mòshan pong chòhitani two men got their feet frost bitten on the pass
ànogri a mountain pass, a pass

Anosháh a pass in Upper Chitral from Turkohw to Wakhan
anotá to a mountain
anoték a pass, a mountain pass
anotéka on top of a mountain, on the top of the pass
anpùshi a wildcat with a yellow color
antú asiru a vulgar person
anùs daytime, day
anùsl daily
anùso in the daytime
anwàz a breeze
anzéman I am sending
anzèik to send an animal or object
anzògh a type of wild yak
anzòkht desolate, waste
apàk the mouth
apák no shirú a person with an uncrolled tongue
apàk par bik to be no longer able to talk (sarcastic)
apák par boy one will meet bad luck
apák par hoy one was doomed to bad luck
apák prásha bik to cut a sorry figure, to die
apák shúshi a child yearning for milk or food, a child longing for his mother
apàka tez a talkative person
apakán mouths (plural)
apakàr nisi hèra dik to have a bad taste
apakèn gik to have a sharp tongue
apakén girú one who has a habit of speaking out, a person who is making a mess of trivial affairs, a person who is talking too much and has no respect for other people
apakèn tarù one who has a sharp tongue
apàko the mouth (objective case)
apáki alghás a bridle in the mouth, a cause to keep silent
-apát as far as, until
aphèik to pluck feathers from a bird
aphèiru an bird whose feathers have been plucked
Aprél April, a month of the year (corruption of English)
apreshèn an operation (corruption of English)
Apsày a village near Gangalwat pass
apupár a wild shrub
aq bik to be fed up
áqbacha a person who is so rich that he doesn't care about other people, a carefree person or child
aqbál honor
aqelàsh in the long run
aqiqa a function held in connection with the birth of a baby
aqlá gogh birù a foolish person
aqlò khawún a wise person
aqlóte pon dik to become sensible
aqlòte pon dyòku becoming sensible, a wise move
aqmàq a fool
aqmáqi folly
aqúl wisdom, discretion, understanding, sense
aqúl the mind
aqulàri nishi beyond wisdom, difficult to understand, having no sense
aquldók senile
aquldòk dik to become senile due to old age
àquimin a person who has wisdom, a wise man, an intelligent man, clever, wise
aqùm very deep
-ar from (inanimate objects)
aràb one billion
aráb pati a billionaire
arabá a wheel on a vehicle
Arába in Arabia
Arába bi after reaching Arabia
Arabi Arabic

aràm a rest, comfort
aram komán I am taking a rest
arám korik to take a rest, to be still
aràmi comfort
aràmi ganik to take a rest
arámo no ko lakosán why don't you let me take a rest
aràmo no lakoyán he does not let me take a rest
Arandú an important village at the southwestern tip of Chitral
Arandù Gol a valley where Arandu village is located
Aranduwár the language Gawár Bati
Arandùwàr gàni Laspúrapat from Arandu to Laspur
Arandùyi a person from Arandu
aráq juice, ether, vapor
arárogh a belch, a burb
aràrogh korik to burp, to belch
arasàt a gathering in doomsday, an object difficult to obtain
arasáto lasht the place of the gathering of souls in doomsday
aráz a request
aràz korik to request
arbabzàda the middle class (Pashtu word)
ardáli a servant of a government official
ardàw a mixture of floor and water prepared as feed for animals
aréni they did
arèr he did, he made
árestam I did, I made
arésteni you (plural) did
àrestam I did, I made
arghún a horse
Arkàri a valley in Lotkuh, the name of a village in Lotkuh
armán envy, hope, wish, woe
armàn bik to be longing (neuter verb), to be hopeful
armán hoy there is a wish
Arnawày another name for the village Arandu
àrqa the back, a part of the body
arsh the chair of God, said to be bigger than the entire universe
arshó boyik a deceased child
arù you did
arwáh the spirit of a dead body
arwahán the spirits of the dead
arwahànan shinjík to request the spirits of the dead
Aryán Mas January
arzán cheap, inexpensive
arzàni a state of low prices
arzi petition
arzi dik to petition for a writ
arzi doyán he files a petition
arzi doyú a petitioner, petitioners
arzi korik to request
arziyan requests (objective case)
arzú longing
arzù korik to long for
asak birày he is here
asán easy (Urdu word)
asaqál a revenue collector of a district in the time of the mitars
asaqál the head of the household, the most prominant member of the community
asaqàl lothorò the assistant to the head of the house
asaqál nomà giti asùr the assistant has not yet come
asaqáli the rank of an asaqàl
asàr effect
asár let him be
asàr a high solid wall, a big wall
asayish a facility
asbáb baggage, the contents of luggage
asgà a cough, a voluntary cough, a clearing of the throat
asgá korik to clear the throat
ash khòshi out of one's own free will
asháq a person who is in love, a lover
asháq bik to love

asharà a gesture, a sign
ashát pain, torture, affliction
ashimét cooked or uncooked rations which were provided to the mitar and his retinue by the local people at no cost when he was on tour
ashiq a person who is in love
ashiqi a love affair
ashkára obvious, plain, clear, known
ashkiyódon the back teeth
ashná boy friend, girl friend
ashnàyi korik to make friends
ashqúla a lammergeyer, an enormous bird with a wing span of as much as nine feet which flies high in the sky and eats bones, said by the Chitralis to possess godlike qualities, a bird of the species "Gypaetus Barbatus"
ashràf sophisticated, a fine person, a nice person
ashràfi an old type of coin made of gold
Ashrét the name of a village near Lawri
Ashrèt Gol a valley which extends from Lawri Top down to Mirkani
ashrù a tear, tears
ashrú ghéchi with tears in his eyes
ashruwán the tears (objective case)
ashtàr the inside of a coat
ashtónu regal festivities held in spring
ashurján a classical tune, a type of rhythm in Khowar music
asik to be (animate objects)
asiru inhabitant
ásistam I was, we were
àsistami you (plural) were
àsistani they were
ásistaw you were
asitàm I was
asitaw you were
asitay he was
áskar an Afghan conscripted soldier
askàri a member of the Afghan army
àsla originally
àsli original, fine
asli gári being original, fine or good
asmán sky
asmàn òche zaminomuji the horizon
asmàna asik to be up in the sky, to be proud
asmàni light blue, the color of the sky, towards the sky
asmanir khomirú a supernatural being
asmánote dàwa korik to boast to the sky
asmantú chal korik to rise high as a river
asmantú lu dik to boast
Asmàr the area of Afghanistan directly down the river from Arandu
Aspàr a village in Birir
Aspàr a village in the south of Chitral
aspatàl a hospital (corruption of English)
aspó lahazi a type of disease
asqán easy
asqán kòrum an easy job
asqàni ease, facility
asqanlyósora with ease, easily
asqár a lung, the lungs
astám I was
astáy no astáy it was and it was not
astinja full abolution or ritual washing of the body including the sexual organs prior to prayer
asúl nasùl the family background of a person
asùm I am
asùmi you (plural) are
asúni they are

asùr he is, she is
àsur a block of frost, frost, ice formed by frozen water, ice
ásur bik to freeze
Asúret a village near Láwri Top also known as Ashrét
asuretanù a person from the village Asurét
asúrgal an icy place
asuròghi water comming from a glacier
asús you are
asúsi we are
atàla a mixture of flour, ghee and water made into a soup for animals
atalègh the person in charge of a district in the time of the mitàrs, a man who looks after the children of a rich person
ataliq the minister of defense in the time of the mitars
Ataliq Bazár the lower of the two main bazaars in Chitral Proper
Atam Bége a tribe residing primarily in Mulkohw
Atáni a hilly area in Chitral
atasáta an evasive answer
atasàta korik to beat about the bush
atáy there, up in that place
atèn dik to dance, to turn around
ati having taken away (alternative pronunciation of alti, used in Upper Chitral)
Atshikúh An a pass from Chinisàr to Swat
atù there, down in that place
atuching the gizzard, the stomach of a bird
aw oh an exclamation of pain
aw zhan an exclamation of grief due to pain
awá I
awà bachò zhaw asitám I was the kings son
awà baghatám I went
awá bim I will go
awà bimán weshú àcha I am going after the arrow
awá di ta pàyda kardu asúm òche hamitàn di páyda kòri asùs I am also one of your creatures, and these too you have created.
awà Gul Kháno ghech komán I am waiting for Gul Khan
awà hámosh kòrma bimàn I am going for such work
awà hanisén kyagh artám What did I just do?
awà hardipàt hotám I was greatly missing you, I was homesick
awà hòro bátim I will have it set in plaster (a broken bone), I will tie it up
awá juwàn asitám I was a young man
awá juwàn oshotàm I was a young man
awá khur bok alomàn I am going to marry another wife
awà khur náno sári I am the child of another mother
awà kom I am going to do it, I do
awá kyagh kom What did I do?
awà litám I found
awá mahrò qabùl arètam I accept the dowry (said by the groom at the time of marriage)
awà mitán zhibiko no bom I cannot eat these dishes
awá Nadiro ju rupèya wamdàr asùm I owe Nadir two rupees
awà òche Nadir shapik oyotám Nadir and I ate together
awà óche tu you and I
awà retàm I said
awà tan I myself
awà tan bòko bezimim I am going to sell my wife
awà thor biti asitám I fell down
awà toghò bezat arétam I insulted him
awá tùwa Am I like you?
awà wal no I am not a watchman,

I don't know
awám the public
awàmi in the public
awàn the tail of a shirt
awàni they took away
awariko no boy we cannot ride here
awáw you took away
awáwa did you take it away?
awày he took away, she took away
Awáy A mythical place in Kalash folklore
awáz a sound, a voice
awehtik to overturn, to turn back, to plough
awehtonú a whirlpool, a vortex, an eddy
awéik to thread
awékh korik to impoverish
awekú a person from the village Awi
awél first
awéla at first, first
awèlo the first
awerik to herd the cattle into a shed
awerik to seize, to snatch, to take by force, to abduct
aweriman I seize, I snatch
awéstam I took away, we took away
awéstami you (plural) took away
awetám I take away
aweyák a person who threads
aweyàk biráy she is reported to thread
aweyirú a bead which has been threaded
Awi a village in Lotkuh, another village near Buni
Awilk a village above Garam Chashma
awizán anxious, ill at ease
awizáni anxiety, deep concern
awizha relatives
awlàd descendants
awladiyl relatives of ones descendants
awnàr bread prepared for a journey
awnàtzh furrows in the field for water
awògh algae growing on stagnant water
awq a declaration by a father that his son is not his son (Urdu word)
awqát caretaking
awràt a woman
awratám women
awratàna kohy a woman's cap
awratáni the menstrual period
awrati menstrual period, menstruation, the menses
awrini a large stick used for carrying a load up a slope
awsekik to wean a baby
awshàlu the male sex organs (offensive word), the dick and balls (offensive terms), the penis, testicles and scrotum
awshikili skin shed by a snake
awzétu a two year old heifer, an older female calf
awzètu pushùr veal
awzín the groin, the pelvis
ay a calling sound
ayán obvious, apparent (Farsi word)
áyas dew
ayàsh luxurious, lavish
ayàt verses from the Holy Koran
ayb a defect
aybán the defects (objective case)
aybnàk defective
ayh above, up
-àyh up
ayh chakèik to drive insane
ayh chokik to start upwards, to become insane
ayh chokirú an insane person crazy
ayh dik to start upwards
ayh diyák one who drives animals such as cattle or dogs upwards

ayh gharéik to achieve full sexual penetration
ayh korik to penetrate sexually, to pick up, to push up, to help someone else pick something up
ayh korin pushed upwards (past participle)
ayh nizik to take out from above
ayh petsik to toss
ayh rak afrák a controlling authority
ayh riphik to stand up
ayh riphomán I am getting up
ayh rupé get up!, stand up!
ayháy up there
ayhò up there
àyi a snake, a serpent
àyi dirú a person bitten by a snake
ayi dirú lay shiménYo póshi bohtir a man who has been bitten by a snake becomes fearful when he sees a rope (a saying, a proverb)
ayiyo rardú ma mariko lúwa ma nimeniyàn the plight is bad in every respect
aykunàn the eggs (objective case)
aynák eyeglasses, glasses
ayo kya báyo kiya without any exception
ayukún egg, eggs
ayukùn troy àna I len boy eggs can be purchased for three anas each
Ayún a village between Drosh and Chitral Proper
azáb an affliction, a plight, a mishap, a torture
azàba girftár asúm I am entangled in a plight
azàba giriftár entangled in a plight
azàd free
azádi freedom, liberty
azál eternity
azála in fate
azalàri from eternity
azáli eternal, of eternity
azán the call to prayer
azár an act of impupence towards a superior
azàr affliction, torture, distress, vexation
azár dik to afflict, to offend
azàr korik to oppress, to act impudently
azàri a person who likes to offend people
azariyán you the offenders (plural)
azbàr rote memory, something learned repeatedly, a lesson in school
azbàr korik to learn something again and again
azbarèik to learn by rote
azh paralysis
azh korik to render motionless, to paralyze
azhdhár a dragon
azhèik to put on fire, to grow crops, to ignite a fire, to set fire to, to give birth to a child
azhéiman I set fire to
azhéli baby, child, issue, offspring, children
azhèli bur bur bo donyàn the children stare very much
azhèliyan babies, children, offspring
azhghàl a wife
azhghaldár a married man
azhik a birth
azhik to be born
azhiru children (perfect participle also used as a noun)
azhitam I am born
azim big, great (Arabic word)
azim insàn a great man
azimushán grand, glorious
azmayish a trial, an ordeal
azmèsht a trial
azmún tried
azmùn birú tried (perfect participle)
aziz dear (Farsi word)
azizán dear (plural) (objective case)

Azurdàm a village near Drosh
Bába Ayúb the first Mogul ruler of Chitral, said to have lived around 1580
babakàr a pheasant, a type of bird
bàbu a clerk, a person who can read (Pashtu word)
bácha king
bàchan kings, a person who acts like a king
bachàr a buttonhole
-bachèn for
bachò changák hotàm I lied to the king, I became a liar to the king
bachó duhká pretàm I deceived the king
bácho zhur princess
bachòl a young cow, a calf
bad qadàm a child bearing an ill omen for his parents, a child who brings bad luck upon his parents
bad shikil an ugly person
badámi a roan or dark colored coat, a roan color (Urdu word)
badèl a change, an exchange, revenge
badél korik to change, to exchange (transitive)
badèl ganik to take revenge
badgumàn a skeptic
Badilúk the mother of a clan of devils in Kalash folklore
badnárakh a boisterous animal, a noisy animal, a disrespectful child
badráng a cucumber
badsná a king, a person with great spirit
badzàd a low class person
bagh a garden, a park
baghàni they went
bagháw you went
baghày he went, she went
baghatàm I went, we went
bághestam I went, we went
bághestami you (plural) went
bághetam I went
Bagíz a minor diety of the Red Kafirs
Bagoráy a wise man of Kalash folklore
bah a kiss
bah bos let me kiss you
bahdér brave
bahrikará a plover, a type of bird
bahs a dispute, a quarrel, an argument, a discussion
bahs korik to argue
bàhti a quail, a type of bird
bajá o'clock
bajà a harmonica, a musical wind instrument
bak one who is becoming (indicates agent)
bakh a cave, a hole, a buttonhole
bakhil a miser
bakhshish a prize, a gift, a reward
bakhshish korik to reward
balaghzhúni a mysterious death often experienced by babies in Chitral, believed to have been cuased by a demon or the devil, characterized by convulsions similar to epilepsy
bálah a ghost, a spirit
bàlah hay the ghost has come! (used to frighten children to make them quite)
balahá a misfortune
balahà parir he will fall into misfortune
Balahzhúni the name of a demon who comes to take away the lives of young babies
Balamin a god of the Red Kafirs, said to reside in Siam but who comes to visit once a year
Balankurú a village in Rumbur
balb a lightbulb
balebát a goose, a type of bird
balégh puberty, sexual maturity
balélk to be stronger than one's

enemy, to be headstrong
Balghamzhúni a demon which takes away the lives of young babies, also known as Balahzhúni
balibàl volley ball
baliyák a person who is stronger than his enemy
bàlu fur which has been shed, animal hair which has molted
bàlu bik to shed the fur of an animal, to molt
bam a loose drum, a low pitched voice or sound, the boom of a drum, the sound of an explosion
bamdát the early morning prayer of a Muslim
bamdát welàgh bélo dawn, the cockcrow, the time of day when birds begin singing
ban a cane, a stick
band closed
band a belt, a string used to close something such as a bag
band a dam (Urdu word)
band ko close it!, turn it off!
bandár rheumatism
bandèik to allow, to order
bandéiman I allow, I order
bandék an order, permission
bándi a prisoner in jail, a prisoner of love
bandiyar khaiàs released from prison
Bandók a village near Terich
bànen dik to strike with a stick
Bang a village 20 miles above Mastuch where the road ends
bangolàyi the turning point in a rivers course, a bend in the river
bangút a blind used to hide a person while hunting, a bunker used by the military
bangút kyòbachan. aliyán mariko. What are the blinds for? For shooting duck.
banj a kind of tree which provides good wood for kindling, a holly oak tree, a type of tree
bànu a tray
banyán sweater, undershirt
bap grandfather, an old man
bap ràrdu the old man reportedly said
bapàn a servant of the mitár who brought food from the kitchen
bàpo rardú the old men reportedly said
bar a backpack, a load, baggage that one carries on onés back, baggage a bundle, luggage
bar Let him become!
bar occasion, times, time, turns
barabàr equal, midnight, the same
barabàra is everything alright?
barabári flat, level
barakala barvol (Pushtu word)
barakàt a blessing
barakatdàr fortunate, modest
baràki a narrow strip of cloth (also pronounced bariki)
bàran loads
báran dik to load
báran diti loaded
bàran gàni alòr take off these loads
báran ingár no alòsi we will not carry loads for nothing
bàrbar again and again
bardókh an axe
bardòkhen dik to strike with an axe
bardòyu a carrier of baggage, a coolie, a person who carries loads, a porter
baréik to load, to be loaded
Barenis a village on the way to Upper Chitral
bàrgha a push with the shoulder or another part of the body
bárgha dik to jostle, to push
bargir an animal which has been loaded up

barik thin
bariki a narrow strip of cloth, fine, thin
bariki lahazi tuberculosis
bariki pon a path
bariki shiméni a string
Bárum a village across the river from Reshun
Barushé a tribe of Chitral, a son of Khushwaqt and the founder of a tribe by the same name
Barwaziwàr the name of a popular tune for singing
bas days, day
bas enough, halt!, that is enough!
bas a bus
bas bik to spend the night
bas biko zhaghà sherà Is there a place to spend the night?
bas gànitani they took lodging
bas kóre finish it!
bas korik to halt
bash food or other presents sent to relatives during festival times
bash dik to eat food in the manner of a baby or an animal, to suckle
bashaléni a building where Kalash women sit during their menstrual periods and while giving birth to children, usually situated next to the river
bashàr a question
bashàr ganik to ask
bashár korik to question
bashàr no ko kom why should I not ask?
bashár no koy he will not ask
bashàwe sing!
bashéik to sing
basheyàk a singer
bashèyim I will sing
Bashgàl an area in Afghanistan bordering Chitral known as Nuristan
Bashgáli a person from the area of Afghanistan known as Nuristan whose ancestors were the Red Kafirs, so called for their white (pink) skin and their occasionally blond or reddish hair
Bashgálik a Nuristani, an inhabitant of Bashgal
Bashgàliwar the language of the inhabitants of Nuristan
bashir it rains
bashiràn it is raining
bashògh a stream divided into many rivulets, a backwater, water held or turned back in its course
Bashqàr an area in Upper Swat where Khowar is spoken
Bashqár Gol a side valley in Laspur which leads to a mountain pass to Swat
basozhaghà a camp for the night
batachúl a monal, a beautiful bird with a green color, a type of pheasant of the species "Lophophorus impejanus"
bàtbat a goose
batbiyál a wild cat
Batèt a village in Rumbur
bathán native country
bathandár countryman
bàti a unit of weight equal to two and a half ser
batik to tie up, to bind
batim I bind
batin the origin of a fire
bátin dre a person who is leading an animal by a rope around its neck
bàtin dre angik to lead an animal (transitive)
batiyéni a pot which is used to measure exactly one bati
batraká an irresponsible girl who is good only for sex, a lazy girl, a girl whom nobody has been willing to marry
batraká biti dúri asùr she is living in her own house with-

out being married to anyone
Batrik a village in Bumboret
batrù a bundle of corn, a sheaf of corn
bátru a female ibex
Batrùk Mas September
baw a bundle of vegetables, a bundle
bàwosho you were becoming
báwoshoy he was becoming
bàwoshtam I was becoming
bàwoshtam we were becoming
báwoshtami you (plural) were becoming
bay let it be, he has gone
bayèyk a fart
bayik to break wind, to fart
Bayiké a tribe of Turkohw
baypàsh the inner chamber of a palace where the king holds his court; a typical kind of house in Chitral which has a fireplace in the center of the room situated below a skylight in the roof
baypásh a type of eight sided house constructed on four pillars with a roof formed by a pyramidal structure culminating in a sky light.
bays bor tuwèk a twenty-two caliber rifle
Báytula a son of Mohammad Beg, the founder of a tribe
bàyu big game hunting
báyu korik to hunt large game
báyu korik mashkísana ya àli ishkàr Do you want to go big game hunting or duck hunting?
baz gik to not do something again
baz gye Don't do that again!
bazár a marketplace, a shopping center, a bazaar
bazhik to divide
bazhim I will divide
bazhiman I am sharing
bazik to change the course of a river (intransitive)
bazù the arm
bazubánd the wrist
bàzum a music party, a party singing and dancing
bazùri sleeves
be contrary to, negative, without
be àqul a fool
be azàr a person who dislikes making people angry
be barakát a spendthrift, a person who acts without consideration for the future
be barakati carelessness
be bismilàho a child of whom it is said that his father did not say "bismi làhir rahman ir rahim" before penetrating the sex organ of his mother and therefore the resulting child is mischievous and doesn't obey orders
be fikir a person who is not thinking, careless
be hunár useless, with no accomplishments
be hush insensible, senseless, without sense
be kanár countless
be kuwát weak
be miràs having no heritage from one's parents
be miras sher this place has no owner
be namáz a person who doesn't pray, a time when one is religiously unable to pray, the menstrual period, the menses
be pérwa careless
be sharúm shameless, without shame
bech aunt
bechágh ugly
becherik to open a bag, to undo, to untie a knot
becheriman I am undoing, I untie a knot
bedahán a person who makes a lot of noise with no consideration for others, a person with

no principles
bedàwa confused, perplexed, someone who is in such a hurry that he has lost his mind, a person in a state of hasty confusion
bedéhi a wayward person
befàkhum a person who cannot think for himself, absent minded, careless, clumsy
beg a bag
begána foreign
begár services performed for the mitàr for no payment
beghuràz an impartial witness, a mediator, an arbitrator
begharzàn impartial persons
beghili squinting
behcheirú food or drink which has been left over, leavings, left, things which have been left (perfect participle also used as a noun)
behchéru biràni they had been left
behchik to be exhausted, to be tired
behchík to be left behind, to remain behind, to stay behind
behchistam I am exhauted
behchúman I am left behind, I remain behind, I stay behind
behchùman I am tired
behchèrin loosely fastened, loose, open
behchùr it is left behind
behél a favorite child (opposite of nabehèl), dear, favorite
behèsht paradise, heaven
behùda useless
behúsh unconscious
békar useless
bekhùta having lost one's senses (used to describe small children)
bel a shovel, a spade, an iron spade
Béla a village in Shishi
belànsum with spades
belenjik to spread out a bedsheet, blanket or rug
belenjin biti the rugs having been spread out, the river becomes wide
bèlu a small basket which girls use to carry loads on their backs, a basket
bèlu a unit of weight equal to twenty sirs or eight báti
belushòli a pen made from a type of reed, a reed which grows in sandy places and is often used to make pens for writing, a reed
belúw a flute
ben a type of wild shrub
bend a sitting space in the house not far from the fire
beqarína countless
béri outside
bèri bik to go to the field to relieve the call of nature, to go outside, to go out
béri nisè come outside!
bèri nisik to go out
beriyàr hay he came from outside
beryó zhandàr a ghost
besabúr impatient, without patience
besh extra points in a sporting match, extra, left over, one more, spare, more
besh bàran gordòghote baráwe load the extra load on the donkey!
besh gàne take something more!, take what is left over!
beshéik to exceed, to gain, to win
beshèiman I exceed, I gain
beshéyim I win
beshmàr countless
bètam I was able, I could,
bétami you (plural) were able
betán a Kalash priest who is able
betamiz a person who has no respect, impudent

to go into a trance and prophesy the future
bétani they were able
bétaw you were able
bétay he was able, she was able, he could
Beyál a village in Birir
bèyman an apostate, a person who has left the Islamic religion, such as a person who has become a communist
beysh a lamb, a young sheep a young ewe
beyshmár countless
beyzát a disrespectable person, a low class person, a person who has no status in society
bezemik to sell
bezemim I will sell
bhas a flame, a flame created by igniting branches from a small bush
bi a seed for planting crops in the field, spermatoza
bi going, having gone (absolutative participle)
bi walking
bi dik to sow seeds
bibi a common girls name, the daughter of a person of high rank
bichál a goat which is kept for stud service
bichéik to take a break in walking or working, to take a rest
bichèiman I take a break in walking or working
bicheshik to card, to cleanse and untangle cotton before spinning
bicheshiman I am carding cotton
bichéyiru they rested, they stayed behind
bigim a sweetheart, a wife, a suffix attached to ladies' names
Bihár a village in Birir
bihti having died (absolutative participle)
bik to go, to be able, to become, to be, to go out (a light), to matter
biko Continue!
biko on becoming
biko right?
biko so (conjunctive pronoun), then
biko i zhaw lagh biráy then one son became bald headed
bikobash should become
bil the cover of a pot, the muzzle of a gun
bilkúl absolutely, certainly, completely
bilóghi pehchitáni they put it into a niche
bilphàk lightning
bilphák a kestrel, a type of falcon
bim I shall go, I go away, I will go
bima shall I go?
bimán I am going
bin no boy it is not possible to go, we can not go
bin no hoy it was not possible to go, we could not go
bindí okra (Urdu and Pashtu word)
binik to knit, to plot against someone, to have a plan
binim I will knit
Binisár a village at the mouth of the valley which leads to Birir
binyàn they are going
biran he is going
biràni there reportedly were
birày no biráy it happened and it did not happen
biráy no birày astày no astáy something said at the beginning of every folktale
biráy no birày i bachà astáy Once there was a king.
birdu a corpse, a dead person (perfect participle which is also used as a noun)
birdú dead
birdu biráy He is dead, He died
birdú oshtàw You were near

death.
birèik to melt
birèim I will melt (transitive)
birèiman I melt (transitive)
Birir a valley inhabited by Kalash tribes
Birkòt a village in Afghanistan directly across the boarder from Arandu, known in Afghanistan as Barikot
birmógh a walnut tree, a walnut
Birmòghalàsht a hilly place near Chitral Proper where the mitár used to go in summer
birmòghoblats a walnut
birògh un broad, wide
birú they became
birú oshàni they had become
birú oshèy he (she, it) had become
birù oshtám I had become we had become
birù oshtàmi you (plural) had become
Birzin a high mountain pass leading from Lotkuh to Bashgal
bisa Are you going?, will you go?
Bishalà a village in Birir
bishir twenty
bishir bára twenty times
bishir basár àchi after twenty days
bishir-i twenty-one
bishir-josh thirty
bishir-josh-i thirty-one
bishir-jù twenty-two
bishir móshan maritày he killed twenty men
bishli a flashlight, a light bulb, electricity
bisi let's go
bisipi a wasp
bispi a wasp, a type of flying insect
bispiki a wasp (this pronunciation is used in Lower Chitral)
bistará bedding
bisyán we are going
bit the plank of a door
biti having become, becomes (absolutative participle)
biti asák birày he has become
biti asùm I have become
biti asúmi you (plural) have become
biti asúni they have become
biti asúr he has become
biti asùra have they got it?
biti asùs you have become
biti asúsi we have become
biti shéni this had been done
biti sher it has been done
bitsà in the bosom, in the shirt, in the armpit
Biyár an area encompasing the right branch of the river in Upper Chitral including Buni, Mastuj and Yarkhun
biyáro across (adverb), beyond
biyo burdúki a seed bag
Biyo Gol a valley near Reshun
Biyòri a village near Ashret where the language Dangarikwar is spoken
bizbàr a white backed vulture, a type of large vulture of the species "gyps bengalensis"
blakh a gap
blakhén a hillside full of crevices
blasèik to collect
blats a bit, a lump, a piece, collected in one place, round, short of stature, small
blats gathered around (adjective)
blats bik to collect in one place
blats kol the adam's apple, a hard protrusion from a man's throat
blatsèik to collect (transitive)
blatséiman I collect (transitive)
blátaro mosh a smallish man
blik a grape, the pupil of the eye
blogh a nook in the wall
blok a bud
bo many, much, very, frequently, common
bo dish asik to hate (of animate

objects)
bo dish shik to hate (of inanimate objects)
be es beráy it went, it appears or is reported to be
bo fikir kòman I am very anxious, I think too much
bo hajàt imperative, most necessary
bo janjalàr achár after much quarreling
bo ki oyotàm ma parásht pat boy If I eat too much my ass shall burst.
bo lu dik to jabber
bo màlo rich
bo mashkitam no letàm I searched far but failed to find it
bo qáhrosora duròte bagháy he went to the house in great anger
bo qaymàt birày the cost is too much, it is too expensive
bo tez mo zhówe tasár bir Don't fuck too fast or you will ejaculate!
bo ugh an ocean, a big lake, the sea
bo ugh goyán an ocean, a big lake, the sea
bo ushák biti sher it is very cold
bo ushàk sher it is very cold
Bod Bozhék Istàri the Evening Star
boghá oshàmi they were going
boghá oshèy he was going
boghà oshò you were going
boghà oshtám I was going
boghá oshtám we were going
boghá oshtàmi you (plural) were going
boghàni they went
boghár let him go! (imperative)
boghàwa fikir koràw oshòy as he was going along he was thinking
bòghdu gone (perfect participle), lost
bòghdu they went
boghdú biràni àchi hàni they had gone away, but came back
bóghdu biráy he has gone away
boghdú oshèy he had gone
boghdù oshò you had gone
boghdù oshòni they had gone
boghdú oshtám I had gone
boghdù oshtàm we had gone
boghdú oshtámi you (plural) had gone
bòghe go away!, you go!
bòghe ponén go along the road!
boghèik to blow out
boghèiman I blow out
boghesàm if I were to go, if we were to go (subjunctive mood)
boghesìmi if you (plural) were to go (subjunctive mood)
boghesìni if they were to go (subjunctive mood)
boghesír if they were to go (subjunctive mood)
boghesówa if you were to go (subjunctive mood)
boghesú you would have gone (subjunctive mood)
boghmá a disease which afflicts cattle
bògho che go away!
boghùr go away! (imperative plural)
bòghúzu a frog
bojám very good
bok wife
bok alik to marry a woman, to take a wife in marriage
bok awetám I got married, I took a wife in marriage
bòkgini wives
bòkginiyante to his wives
bokht a rock, a stone
bokht tògho bíchi oshòni the stones were in his armpit
bókhta shèkhe dik to stumble, to trip over a rolling stone
bòkhten dik to strike with a rock, to strike with a stone
bokhtèn diti having hit with a stone
bòkhto zhaw a miser, very solid.

"The son of a stone."
bol an army
bol hay an army has come
bol istàri a group of stars which rises after midnight
bolmùzhi an earthquake
Bòlo Bughdú a village near Anoshah pass
bolsherik a Bolshevik, a communist
bolsherik gonyàn The communists are comming!, The Bolsheviks are comming! (said to frighten small children to make them quiet)
bom I shall become, I can
bomán I am able, I am becoming
bómi you (plural) will become
bòmyan you are becomming
bond a type of bridge, a bridge consisting of a few logs, a thin rafter
bong hashish
bór! they will become
bonudik to take by force by jumping
bònyan they are becomming
bop a hard yellow fruit similar to an apple, a quince,
bor a long shirt worn by Kalash men
bor be! (imperative plural), you (plural) become! (imperative)
bor the caliber of a rifle
bordik to grow up, as a boy who becomes bigger
bòri a silver birch, a type of tree
Boróghol a mountain pass leading to Wakhán and Russia
bos be! (imperative), you will become, you become! (imperative)
bósa will you become?
bosán you are becomming
boshik rain, the rain
boshik to rain
boshik hal hoy the rain has stopped
bòshiko pray it began to rain
boshitay undruzhógh hay Due to the rain the streams are slightly flooded.
bòsi Let us become! (imperative), we shall become
bosk thick
bosún springtime, spring, the spring, a season of the year
bosùn giti chik och boy In spring everything will be green.
bòsuna bathán bo shèli boy the country is lovely in spring.
bòsyan we are becomming
bot dinner, the evening meal, supper
botár dinner
botik to bind, to tie up, to tie
botiman I bind
boy he will become, he becomes, possible
bòyan he is becomming, he became
boyik a bird
bóyik áli a teal, the smallest type of duck
bòyik gadéri a careless person, a madman, a person who is madly in love
boyik mári alày he killed and carried away some birds
boyúrj a shikra, a small hawk, a bird of the species "accipiter badius"
bozh a division
bozh korik to divide
bozhik to distribute, to divide, to share, to play a musical instrument or a radio
bozhitàm I divided
braghèik to bleat, to make the cry of a sheep or goat
braghèiman I bleat, I make the cry of a sheep or goat
braghnéni yeast
bran a male sheep, a one year old goat, a young ram, a ram
bran bang!, the sound of the discharge of a gun
brar brother

brargini brothers
bràrginiyan brothers (objective case)
brat bread
brenák a shearer of sheep
brengàlu a mushroom
breník to shear wool from a sheep, to shear
brenim I will shear
breniman I am shearing
Brep a village in Yarkhun
brezhàyu sister-in-law
brik death
brik to die
briyàr Let him die!
briye Die! (imperative)
briyum I will die
briyuman I am dying
briyùr Die! (imperative plural)
Bróghol a mountain pass leading to Wakhan, also pronounced Boroghol
bron a small mud wall used for seperating rice paddys, a mud wall which seperates fields
bronzk a meadow, a small patch of turf, a lawn
brot French bread
Broz a village across the Chitral river from Ayun
bru eyebrow, eyebrows
Bruhn a village in Bumboret
bruk a kidney, the kidneys
Brumbulò a high mountain pass from Urtsun to Bashgal
Brumbutúl the river in Bumboret valley
brunàl the area above the eyebrows and the bridge of the nose
bu an owl, a type of bird
bubúk a hoopoe, a type of bird of the species "upupidae"
buchù a blossom, the blossom of a flower, a flower blossom
buchù shik to bloom, to blossom (a flower)
buchù shirán it is blooming
Búdalak a man appointed in connection the Kalash festival of Pul, who is allowed to have sexual intercourse with every Kalash female he desires
buhtík to fear, to be afraid
buhtòlman I fear
buhtòitam I become afraid
buhtùik to fear
buhtùwe Fear it! (imperative)
buhtuwèik to threaten
buhtuyéik to frighten, to admonish
buhtuyéiman I admonish, I frighten
buk neck, throat
bukhàrl a fireplace including a chimney which is built into a wall
bukhtik to become senseless due to epilepsy, to have an epileptic seizure, to become freightened
bukhtúniyen tez destáy it hastily ran because of fear
bukhtuyák a coward, timid
bulbúl a bulbul, a type of bird which does not exist in Chitral but is referred to in poetry, a term of affection
búli a white birch, a type of tree
búliru fried
Bulisingh the Kalash ruler who was defeated by Shah Nadir Rayis in the 13th century when the Khow were finally able to defeat the Kalash
bùlqa a veil worn by muslim women
bulúchi green fruit, unripe fruit
bum ground, land, the earth
Bumbòret a valley inhabited by Kalash tribes
búmbur a type of big wasp
bumburùsh thunder
bumburúsh korík to thunder
bùmrang grey
Bungolày a holy man of Kalash folklore
Búni a major village in Upper

Chitral

Búnizom a mountain south of Buni with three peaks of 6551, 6338 and 6220 meters
bur bur dik to gaze, to stare
bur bur donyàn they gaze
burdúki a small bag, a bag made of leather, made of one skin
burduyikòsum with the bag
burik to melt (intransitive)
buriman I melt (intransitive)
burír it melts
Burishàmo Zom a mountain north of Shagrám, elevation 6340 meters
but shoe
but me póngan murày shéni the shoes have bruised my feet
bután shoes (objective case)
bùwo mal a person who is given to gathering things or money, a miser
buyinát a bribe
buyinàt dik to bribe
buzhéik to gasp, to take a breath
buzhéiman I gasp, I take a breath
buzúrg a religiously respected person
cha a type of Kalash dance
chachk a kind of wasp
chàdûr a turban
chafdik to peck like a bird, to peck
chagéik to overthrow
chagéiman I overthrow
chagh shade
chagh dikowakht the sunset
chagh ki pray sunset
chaghèik to spend the day in the field with the sheep
chaghéz a whip
chághli a type of crow
chaghònas the early evening, the afternoon (from about three to six p.m.)
chahgh dik to set
chaht a pond, a lake
chahyúman I am frostbitten
Chakalwát a village in Upper Chitral

chakàr forked, shaped like a fork
chakár rúmi a black drongo, a bird with a forked tail of the species "dicrurus adsimilis"
chakàst a Chinese cowrie shell of the type "chinensis gmelin" which is imported to Chitral and commonly used by the people there, a type of seashell used among other things by Kalash girls to make their head-dress
chakéik to chew, to fire a gun as far as a certain place, to light a matchlock gun by fire, to set on
chakèiman I am burning, I am chewing, I am on fire, I set on
chakèy a unit of square measure, as much as can be ploughed in one day by one plough and one team of oxen
Chakhóli a village in Golen Gol
Chakhòri a mountain east of Reshun with twin peaks of 6000 and 5957 meters
chakhûr a spindle, a spinning wheel
chákoram a unit of square measure, as much as can be ploughed in one day by one plough and one team of oxen
Chakósh Gol a valley near Morich
chakúman I am in a fight with another person, I am heated up, I alight, I ascend, I catch a disease, I clasp, I climb
chakúr it will sting
chal the mane of a horse, the clapping of hands, a trail, a track, a trick
chal dik to clap hands
chalák clever
chaláy clothes, clothing
chamách a small spoon
chamaltòkh a slap
chambòr a dried apricot
chamboràn u an artificial lake

created to trap ducks
chámcha spoon
chamchalóq a person able to persuade others by eloquent speech
chamchir a thistle, a type of wild flower
chamóik to hurt (transitive)
chaméran I ache
chamík to be in pain, to ache, to hurt (intransitive)
chamík a pain, an ache
chamíran it aches, it causes me pain, I am in pain
chamùt a finger, a toe
chamút pashóik to point out
chan naked, bare, destitute, nude, poor
chan a leaf of a tree (retroflex ch)
chan bos take off your clothing!
chan ròy asúni they are poor people
Chanár Gol a valley in Asmar near Birkot
chanàs the afternoon (from about three p.m. to sunset), the evening
chanchòri the falling of leaves in autumn
Chanchòri Mas October
chang a clasp, an embrace
chang bik to embrace
changáwi mo Don't tell a lie
chàngi false
changik to lie, to tell a lie
changíman I am telling a lie
changísan you are lying, you are telling a lie
changiyàk a liar, a person who lies
changiyàk asùs you are a liar
changkarát a very skinny boy or girl
chàni a baby ibex, a baby markhor, a baby wild goat, a young goat, a kid, an ibex
chans a stand-by airplane ticket
chap an evasion
Chap An a pass from Owirdeh to Wakhan, elevation 5246 meters
chap dik to dodge
chapàli a scar
chàpan a long shirt, a shirt which extends to the knees
chapáw at the spur of the moment
chapáw korik to spur a horse
chapér surrounded
chapèr korik to surround (transitive)
chapér nishik to surround (intransitive)
chapóti bread
Chaqàn Saráy a village in Afghanistan which was part of Chitral during the reign of Mitàr Aman-ul-Mulk
chaqù a knife
char a very dangerous place on a mountain, a cliff, a crag, a pointed rock, a steep hill, a steep rugged cliff
char dry, a leaf which is about to fall from a tree, something which has been dried by fire
Char Falàq the milky way
chàra dast a wealthy person
chàra toriru a well to do person, a wealthy person
chàras hashish (Pashtu word)
chárbu a village headman, the headman of a village, a watchman for a village
charhadám abolution, the ritual washing of the body before prayer but excluding the sexual organs
chàri a bed bug, a type of insect
chári pitted from smallpox
charkhàna speedy, talkative, exhausted
charpáy a type of bed with four legs constructed by threading a rope across a wooden frame
charpàhlu a square
chàrshambe Wednesday
Charùn a village between

Kuràgh and Búni
charwèiu a government official who existed in the time of the mitàrs, the headman of several villages
cháshma eyeglasses, glasses (Pashtu word)
chasht lunch, dinner, a big meal
chasht dik to invite for food
cháshta bòti a false meal made by little girls from mud
chashtákal lunch, noon
chat a lake, a pond, a pool
chatibòy a flood created by the bursting of a glacier lake
chatibòy giti Giltokal seráh awáy a flood from the breaking of a glacier lake carried away both Gilgit bridges.
chatir a tent
chatir leaking
cháto ulèik to push someone into the water, a game formerly played in Chitral
chawn a leaf
chawnèy a fort, a military base
Chawniyoser a brige at village Jughùr which crosses the Chitral river, so called because it is located next to a fort
chay ailment, dangerous, risk
chay tea
chay pimán I drink tea
chay piye drink some tea!
chay piyòr you (plural) drink tea! (imperative)
chay ulén hoy the tea spilled, the tea is spilling
chayák seriously ill, near death
chayjush a kettle
Chàyon Gol a valley near Morich
cheghéik to scream
cheh a well
chehèik to call the baby chickens
chehk illness, sickness, sweetheart
chèhyu happy, smiling
chekik to be nailed together
chéran it is sick
chétur a cultivation, a field
Chew a historical Kalash Chieftan
Chew Dok a knoll near to Chew Pul
Chew Pul the name of the new bridge North of Chitral Proper which crosses the Chitral River
chíbi a path to water
chichal dripping wet
chichèik to teach
chichibón a robin, a bird of the species "saxicoloides fulicata"
chichík to learn
chichúm I will learn
chidín a brass pot, a large kettle, a boiler, a brass kettle, a caldron, a pan, a big pot in which rice or meat is cooked
chidínán pans
chigh shrill
chighéri brown eyes
chihk all
chihr milk, milk white, fair, the color of milk
chihr boyik a wagtail, a type of bird
chihrmúzh a lower class person, foster-parents, foster-children
chihrnàn a foster-mother, a wet nurse
chihrzháw a male foster-child
chihrzhúr a female foster-child
chihumán I am finished, I break (intransitive), I crack
chihyùr It will be broken
chihti sher it is broken
chik all, entire, every, quiet
chik to be ended, to be finished, to break (intransitive), to crack, to break down (intransitive)
chik they all
chik biti sher he died, seperation has occured
chik hòrski wálti gharùr All of you turn to the right.
chik ishnári everything
chikhèik to cackle

chiki muzhúr a weeping willow tree, a type of tree
chikosár from all (superlative)
chikosár jam asúr he is the best of all
chikzhún everybody
chilà the first fourty days of the winter
chili bòkhtu a house sparrow, a bird of the species "passer domesticus"
Chilimjúsht a Kalash festival held in May, also called Joyshi
chilingi a chiffchaff, a type of bird of the warbler family
chimchilit dumb, stupid, silent
Chimarsón a pasture in Rumbur
Chimorhkòn a village six miles south of Chitral Proper
chin a kind of pot
chinàr an oriental plane tree, a type of tree of the species "platanus orientalis," similar to a maple tree
Chinàr a village near Mastuj
chindéri a saucepan
chiné Break it! (imperative)
chini a teacup, sugar
chinik to break (transitive), to cut
chinika pray he began to break
chiniko láyeq no oshòy it was not worth crushing, it ought not to be crushed
chinim I break (transitive), I cut
Chinisàr a village in Shishi
chinitáy he broke
chips French fried potatos
chirár tan nanòte pray he gave his mother the milk
chirbrár a foster-brother
chirispusàr a foster-sister
chira laghànu a type of food eaten in Chitral
chira shapik a type of food eaten in Chitral
chirtát a foster-father
chit a choice, a pleasure, a wish
chiták a unit of weight equal to five tòla
Chitermàs another name for the Kalash festival Chowmas
Chitrabàt a high mountains pass leading out of Chitral not normally used for travel
Chitrár Chitral
Chitràr Drosártori sher Chitral lies up the river from Drosh
Chitràrar ràhi kòri ta káma bas hoy How many days ago did you leave Chitral?
Chitráro bimán I am going towards Chitral
Chitrárote bimàn I am going down the river to Chitral
Chitrártu bimán I am going up the river to Chitral
chó Go on!
chogh a stick used for beating, a switch
chohgh a thief, a robber
chóhghi stealing, theft
chòhghi korik to rob, to steal
chohik to be frost bitten
chohr four
chohr-bishir eighty
chohr-bishir-josh ninety
chohrpòngi on four feet
chohrpòngi diti having crawled on all fours
chohy six
chòhybisher one hundred and twenty
chohyik to be frozen
chòki sticky, stuck
chòkti uphill
chóktu a gentle upward slope, a slope
chòkul an avalanche of rocks, an avalanche of stones
chokik to be in a fight with another person, to be burning, to be hot, to alight, to ascend, to begin, to bite, to catch a disease, to clasp, to climb, to contract a disease, to take hold of
Chomorkhón a mountain pass from Mastuj leading to the Kuh-

Ghizar District of Gilgit Agency
chong the clitoris, the part of the female genitals from which a woman derives sexual pleasure
chonjòr a pellet-bow, a sling shot, a bow used for shooting pellets
Chordék a village near Chitral Proper where Governor's Cottage is located
chorgholi a type of bird
chot the knuckles
Chowmàs a week long Kalash festival held in December starting on December 22, the shortest day of the year, in celebration of the new year
chowk a spotted owlet, a type of small owl
chúgha lace work done on Chitrali púti
chùgri small black cherries
chùhchi morning, tomorrow, tomorrow morning
chúhchi raghèshti bimàn I am going early in the morning
chúhchu a dead tree, dry
chùhchu josh hay
chúhchu qòli the shins
chùhchu sal a drought
chuhlyèk briyúman I am dying of hunger
chuhy hungry
chuhy biti asúm I am hungry
chuhy koyán I am hungry
chul a braid of hair, a pleat, the braided hair of a woman, the crest of a bird
chul súlk to braid hair, to plait hair
chum a smile
chum hosik to smile
chumùr iron
chumursú an iron split
chumutkir a young woman
chup a kestrel, a type of bird of the species "flaco tinnunculus"
chúpul a temporary rope bridge
chust beautiful, fair, fine, lovely, pretty
chust daq a handsome boy
chust kumòru a pretty girl, a beautiful girl
chúti clay, dirt, earth
chuti anús a holiday, usually one day in the week
chùti sher to take a vacation, to go on a holiday
chuy dark, midnight, night
chuy hungry
chuy barabár midnight
chuy biti sher It is dark
chuy chuy early tomorrow morning
chuy gir darkness
chuy turógh a light reddish brown or bay color, a color, a dark colored horse
chuyèn by night
chuykò biko dudèri zhaghá zomà angàr noyitày when the night fell a fire appeared in a far off place on a mountain
chuyò in the night, night
chuyò...anùso by night...by day
chuyò hal bos stay here for the night
chuyò ma dukáno chini asúni My shop has been broken into at night
da take it!
dàba a woodcock, a type of bird
dábal róti sliced bread
dàda daddy, father
Dadálbho a mountain south of Sorlaspùr, elevation 5857 meters
daf a tambourine, a type of musical instrument
daftàr office
dàghi sorrow
dahár a hill ridge, a mountain ridge, a spur, a hillside
dahkàr something which doesn't work when needed
dahlèns a hallway, an outer room
daht plain, ugly

daht apéki a person who constantly uses profane or obscene language, a person with a filthy mouth
dahtipolàsh weeds
dalàl a pimp (non-existant in Chitral) (Urdu word)
dalèik to bring into disfavor, to dismiss ignominiously, to impoverish, to ruin
daléiman I ruin
daléy andáw a shivering fever
dálum a pomegranate
dàma taking a rest
damàma a type of musical instrument, a kettledrum
damdàr loyal, respectful, trustworthy
Dámel Nisàr a village near Arandu
Damèli a language spoken in Damel village near Arandu of the Dardic group, Kunar subgroup
dámi a baby horse, a foal
Damik a village near Drosh
Dammér a village near Damél Nisár
damzút rotten meat
dan a pot
dàna clever, wise
dang brave, firm, hardy, hard, stern, stiff, strong
dang kol the ankle
Dangerik a language spoken by a tribe which resides in Ashret, Kalkatak and Beyori as well as in Gilgit
Dangerik an inhabitant of an area in Gilgit and Damel
Dangerikwár the language of the Dangariks
dangèik to bury something other than a corpse
dangéiman I bury (something other than a corpse)
dàni a melody
daphèik to crush, to break up rice from the field, to flail rice
daphèy having crushed
daq a lower class person, a social inferior, a boy
daq tòghote retàni the boys said to him
dáqan boys
dáqan i ustàz asistày the boys had a teacher
dáqo boy's (possessive), of a boy
dàqosar from a boy
daqosóra on a boy
daqosùm with a boy
daqòte to a boy
dar wood
dar bariyák a carrier of wood
dar bo dang sher the wood is very hard
dar ulùm an Islamic religious university
dàra shakh a superfluous speaker, a person who talks pointlessly and excessively
Daráa Gurú a village in Bumboret
Darashòt a village near Arandu
darày a type of mat for the floor
darbácha a porch
darbát darbàta again and again, every moment
darím I have, I hold
dariyà an ocean, a big lake, the sea
dariyá biti goyàn an ocean, a big lake, the sea
darkár necessary (Urdu word)
Darkòt a mountain pass leading from Yarkhun to the Yasin District of Gilgit Agency
dardóyu a person who carries wood
dardòyu himdòyu óche bardòyu hàni the carriers of wood, snow and other loads have come
dartochàk a carpenter
Darúshe a tribe of Chitral residing primarily in Reshun which forms the ruling family in Gilgit

darwazá door
daryàho àldu the river carried it away
dáryaho sáylo kósi we will go to the side of the river
darzén a dozen
dashmàn a religious judge
Dashmané a tribe residing primarily in Mulkohw
dasim I will seize
dasiman I catch, I hold
Daspàr a mountain in Chitral
dasparán sexual intercourse between horses
dasparàn bik to have sexual intercourse between horses
dasparàn korik to arrange a mating between horses, to mate horses
dast hand (Farsi word)
dast dik to shake hands
dásta a handle, a hilt
dastùr the religious observances of the Kalash
dat a pit
dawàn active, fast, swift
dawiz stupid, weak minded
dawlát a treasure, riches
dawlát ma bo oshóy I had great riches
dawlatmàn rich, a rich person
day a haystack, a stack of corn or grass
dayik to give milk
dayiman I milk
dáyri a diary
dáyus weak, a coward (comtemptuous)
dázi korik to make the firing of guns at a marriage ceremony
de having run
de bik to run along
deh village
dehár a Kalash priest
déik to be cold of hands and feet, to be chilly
déiman I am milking a cow
dek leg
dek chiti sher dang mosh bíráy jam zhirékiran His leg is broken but he bears it bravely.
dèkan legs
dekàn botík to hobble
demán I am running
Denin a village across the river from the royal palace in Chitral Proper
der land covered with boulders
det give it!, you beat, you give (imperative)
dew a jinn, a genie, a supernatural being
déwo hòsta bàndi asúni they are prisoners in the jinn's hands
déyik rotten
deyik to run
Dezalik the Kalash goddess which protects the bashaleni
Dezàw the supreme creator in the Kalash religion
di also, too, yes
di asák bíráy yes, he is present
didàng a fireplace, a hearth, usually in the center of the house, situated below a skylight, where cooking is done
didángo tek the place where the lady of the house sits and prepares food
Dighéli a hilly section between Qaqlasht and Istaru
dik to give, to beat, to begin, to defeat, to alight, to kick, to knock, to prick, to shut, to sting
dikwár fit to be given
dim body
dimblats mosh a dwarf, a person of abnormally small size
ding simple
dingsàda a simpleton
Dir a city located in Dir District, a district to the south east of Chitral District
Dir Gol a valley near Arkari
diru given (perfect participle)
dirú they gave, something which has been given

dish bad, fierce, nasty, a rough road
dish asik to dislike (animate objects)
dish fàhal brutal, cruel, merciless
dish korik to spoil
dish mosh a fierce man
dish pon a rough road
dishik to dislike (inanimate objects)
dishlu abuse, abusive speech, coarse and insulting speech, vulgar and derrogatory speech, mistreatment
dishlu korik to abuse, to cuss, to curse, to insult
disht a unit of length, a span
disi The Deputy Commissioner, the highest government official in Chitral
diti having given (absolutive participle), having given (past participle)
diti astày he had given
diwán bègi the prime minister and treasurer in the time of the mehtàrs
diyàk a giver, a person who gives
diyáni let them give! (imperative)
diyàr he shall give (imperative), he shall put, let him give! (imperative), may he give
diyòr you (plural) give! (imperative)
Diyu the name of a Jinn
Dizáno a tribe of devils in Kalash folklore
Dizg a village in Yarkhun
Dobargàr a village in Yarkhun
dodíni a clay mound or stone in the house on which the lamp is set
dodór a lizard
doghùr a claw, a fingernail, a nail, a toenail
doh a torch
doh ochàke angyò bring me a lighted torch
dohn a kind of liquid butter, butter, ghee
dok a small round hill, a heap, a hillock, a knoll
dok the carrying of a person on the back or shoulders
dok koràr he shall carry on his back (imperative)
dok korik to carry on one's back, to carry a person on the back
Dokalám a village near Arandu
dòktor a medical doctor, as opposed to a tabib
dol a type of drum, a type of musical instrument
dolchí a chief musician, a drummer
doláik to shut the mouth
dolgán a storm
dom a musician, a drummer
dom I will give, I will beat
domàn I give
Domit An a pass from Chinisár to Jughúr Gol
don a tooth, teeth
Don a mountain in Chitral
don chokik to bite, to scratch with the teeth
don wálish the gums, the tissue along the jaw that surrounds the teeth
donik a clay pot used to catch the milk from a cow
dontothoq a common snipe, a type of bird
dor a hollow place, such as a cellar or a drum
dor a light
dòri a large spoon
dòri korik to hem
dorik to set a trap, to hold on
doriman I am setting a trap
doromtày a red headed merlin, a bird of the species "falco chicquera"
dosè hold! (imperative)
dosh yesterday
dosh bok aváy he got married yesterday

dosh chokistani they began it yesterday
dosh chuhyó last night
dosh hàstam bábu ortiri girù birày I came yesterday and the clerk the day before
doshà a type of Kalash dance
dosik to catch, to hold, to take
dosúr seize it! (imperative plural)
dow a supernatural being which flies along the river bank with a light, paralyzes human beings, and has the power to multiply itself
dow a pine tree
dowsòn a lynx, a type of wildcat with a short tail and long legs
doy he will beat, he will give, he gives, she gives
doyik to milk a cow or goat, to milk
dóyu a carrier, a person who carries
dozágh hell, in the Kalash religion the place where the souls of wicked people go after death
dragánz a famine
drang the vulva, a part of the female genitals
drashkúman I creep
Drásun a village in Mùlkohw
Drásunopon kiwàlu Which is the way to Drasun?
Dràsuni noghòr ki noyitáy máte ludét Tell me when Drasun fort appears in sight.
drazèik to load up
drazhàyak a kind of skin disease which causes itching an itch
drazhaylàk a type of Kalash dance
drazhéik to have the feeling one gets when an insect or small animal crawls across one's body, to have the feeling one gets when one's leg is asleep
dre a clean shaven head
dréik to lay eggs, to pour out, to shave, to sow, to spread, to throw
dréiran it lays eggs
drèyim I pour out
dril a float, a skin inflated for use in swimming
dril gáni usnèyni they swim using inflated skins
driyànu cracks in the earth which cause a field to become uncultivatable
dro a hair, fur, hair of the body, the hair of animals
droch a grape, a grape vine, grapes
dròcho sharàb a grape wine inbibed by the Kalash tribes, grape wine
drohánu a rainbow
drókhum silver
dron a bow, wormwood, a sweet smelling urb which grows on the mountain sides
Dros the Chitrali name for Drosh
Drosh a major village 26 miles south of Chitral Proper
Droshp a village in Lotkuh
dròzúnu a type of plant which causes itching when touched
Druh a village near Nobayisnon Zom
drukhik to itch (intransitive)
drukhiman I itch
drung long (adjective)
drungàr pòyi kosiko no bem I can't walk a long distance
drungèim I stretch out something
drushkik to creep
drust all, entire, every, quite, whole, completely
drust zhaghà everywhere
drustmòsh everybody
duchàr bik to embrace, to kiss hands, to kiss the hand
duchára gik to meet
dudèri distant, far
dudùshi thick hair, thick, a mushroom growth
dughór rare
duhkà deceit

duhká korik to deceive
Duhwár Tek a mountain near Rabàt, elevation 4683 meters
dukàn a shop, a store
dukandàr a shopkeeper
dumbalapúr a breechloader, a rifle which is loaded from the rear
dumbalapùr kandùri dudéri chakèir How far will the breechloader carry?
dumik to card wool, to clean and untangle wool before spinning
dumiman I card wool, I cleanse and untangle wool before spinning
dundik to weave a carpet
dundíni a loom, an instrument used for weaving carpets
dundúnah thoughtful
dùnya the world
dúnya dar materialistic
dúnya no poshiru an untrained, inexperienced or poor person
dunik to consider, to reflect, to think
dunim I consider, I ponder upon
duk a mound
duk a fine imposed in Bashgali culture on a man who carries away the wife of another man equal to double the amount of the expenditure incurred by the former husband in connection with his marriage
duq a bulge on the skin
dur dwelling, home, house
dùra asùm I am at home
dúra giti having come to the house
Duráh a pass at the top of Lotkuh valley which leads to Badakhshan
durbár an open air court where cases were publically tried and decided in the time of the mehtars, the harem of the mitar
durbáshi a partner
dùrbin binoculars
durbìna lolitày he looked through the binoculars
durdanòsar from the pearl
durdána a pearl, a precious stone
dúri at home, in the house
Durìk one of the passes leading from Birir to Bashgal
dùro lothoròmula the assistant to the head of the household
dúro sharàna chaht oshòy in the courtyard of the house there was a pond
duróte to the house, to home
duróte áchi bimán I am going back home
duròte bim I will go home
dúrto utày he entered the house
dúrum brass
durwénigari agriculture
durzàn making mischief, pertinacious, teasingly naughty
dùshambe Monday
dushmàn an enemy
dúsi bik to collect (intransitive)
dust friend
dùstanan friends
duwàkht a door
duwákhtan huritày he opened the doors
duwàkhto takhéysu, awá hush kòresan kára hay tan zapán anjésan chan no besám If you had knocked at the door, I would have known who was coming and I would have put on my clothing and have not been naked
duwakhtòte hay he came to the door
duwakhtwàl a watchman, a gate keeper
duwòte a prayer to the body of a dead man
dzakh a thorn
e heyl, oh
e bràrginiyan hey brothers!, oh brothers!

e daq! Hey boy!, Oh boy!
e kambakhtán oh miserable ones!
e yaránan friends, oh friends!
-en (plural inanimate)
es indicates a missing word which the speaker has forgotten at the moment
-esam (indicates subjunctive mood)
fàhal disposition
falànki zhaghá at a certain place
fan deceit, treachery
fan dik to deceive, to feign, to pretend
faqát only
faqir a beggar, a faqir
faqironasa toritáy he went to the beggar, he arrived near the beggar
farangi a person from England
faràngiyan the British people
farangiyánan nówkri service with British officers
faráq difference
Fàrsi a major language spoken principally in Iran and Afghanistan which served as the language for official written communications in Chitral prior to the partition of India in 1947
faryàd a cry of complaint
faryád arér he cried with complaint
Fàteh Ali Shah a Chitrali who helped the British under Surgeon-Major George Robertson defeat the Pathan chief Umará Khan in 1895
fàyda an advantage
fáyda ganik to take advantage
fáysala a decision as in court
fàysala korák a judge
fawàlsi gossip
fawálsi korik to backbite, to say mean or spiteful things about someone who is not present, to talk behind somebodies back
fidanák useful
fikir thinking, worry, anxiety
fikir korik to be anxious
fil elephant
filhál at once
flánki certain, such and such
frakh an open country, broad, large, loose garments, loose, open, wide open, wide
frizhéik to sniff
frosk straight
fròsk lu the truth
frosk pon a straight road
fròski real, straight, right
fròski host the right hand
frokh the mouth and nose area
frokh chòktu proud
frosh a person making the sound of an animal (abusive word), the lip of an animal, the muzzle of an animal, the muzzle
frosk right, true
froskèik to explain, to set right, to justify
froskéiman I explain, I set right
fútu photo, picture
fuzúl futile, wasted
gadiri crazy, an idiot, a fool, a lunatic, foolish
gah a female yak
gàhi gàhi sometimes
Gahirét a village at the bridge across the Chitral river between Drosh and Chitral Proper, the name of a bridge
Gahirèt Gol a valley near Gahiret, where many witches and demons are said to live
gàlhi a wristwatch
gáhna jewels
Gahtàk a subdivision of village Denin
Galapash a village near Damel Nisar
gàli watch, a wristwatch, a jeep
gáli kasèik to drive a jeep
galwahtú a sod of turf, sod
Gambir a pass from Arandu to Asmar
gambùri flower

gambùri dan a flower pot
gambúri kyáni hoy What happened to the flower?
gamésh a female water buffalo
gan air, windy, wind
gan chumik syphilis, a disease
gan korik to blow a breeze (intransitive)
gàna gàni sher it is windy
ganàni let them take! (imperative)
ganár let him take!
ganàsk a cornstalk, stalks, a piece of straw
ganáwoshoni they were taking
ganáwoshow you were taking
ganáwoshoy he was taking
ganáwoshtam I was taking
ganàwoshtam we were taking
ganàwoshtami you were taking
gándah dirty
gané take it!, you take (it)!
Gangalwàt a high mountain pass from Rumbur valley to Lotdeh village in Afghanistan
gànguruk cow dung, cow manure, cow shit
gàni having taken (absolutive participle)
gàni asùm I have taken
gáni asúmi you (plural) have taken
gáni asúni they have taken
gàni asùr he has taken
gáni asús you have taken
gáni asúsi we have taken
gàni poriru a girl who is not a virgin, an unchaste woman
ganik to take, to bear, to carry, to pluck, to buy
ganikobachen for the taking
ganim I shall take, I take
gàniman I am taking
ganimi you (plural) will take
ganimyan you (plural) are taking
ganini they will take
ganinyan they are taking
ganir he will take
gániran he is taking
ganiròshtami you (plural) had taken
ganiròwoshtam I had taken, we had taken
ganiròwosho you had taken
ganirówoshoni they had taken
ganiròwoshoy he had taken
ganiru taken (present participle)
ganis you will take
gánisan you are taking
ganisi let us take! (imperative)
ganisi we shall take
ganisyam we are taking
gánitam I took, we took
gánitami you (plural) took
gànitani they took
gànitaw you took
gánitay he took, she took
gàno gadèri a careless person, a madman
gánta hour
ganúr seize it! (imperative plural), you (plural) take! (imperative)
ganzùl a path, a street
gápshap casual conversation (Pashtu word)
Gàram Chàshma a major village north of Chitral Proper, Hot Springs
garáy a springlike necklace worn by Nuristani and Kalash girls
garbin pregnant (of animals), the womb
gárdan the neck
garmi warm, hot
garoti leprosy, a contageous disease
garzinda an outlaw, an exile
garzinda korik to exile
gas grass, turf, millet, a grass cultivated for grain and hay
Gasgurùgri a village in Birir
gats wrestling
gats chokik to wrestle
Gawàr Bati a language spoken in Arandu of the Dardic group, Kunar subgroup
gaz a unit of length equal to the

distance from the neck to the end of the middle finger
gaz a yard, a unit of length
gazhàrì a blanket used for a horse
gazheik to tickle (transitive)
gazhik to be tickled
gazonàs an area near to the grass
geht dust
geht sher ugh uzuré It is dusty, Sprinkle water!
gèik to spin
genòsa a funeral, the corpse of a dead man
ghal polo, the game of polo
ghal bésheyistam we won the polo match
ghála ganik to have sexual intercourse between donkeys or horses
ghalamús a low or base person, a person from a bad family, contemptuously poor, low class, lowborn, servile
ghalamús fehèl having mean and contemptible manners
ghalamuszhèri low born
ghálat a mistake, erroneous
ghalmandi a type of food eaten in Chitral made from bread, curd and ghee
ghalotsùn a polo stick, a stick used in any game
ghalwánj a kite, a bird of prey
Ghalwár a tune played at the time of the announcement of the day's polo match, the name of a popular tune for singing
gham a pity, a sorrow, sweetheart, a term of affection
gham korik to care, to worry
gham no kom I don't care
ghamàzl sarcasm
ghamgin sad
ghan a wodden trough, a wooden vase-shaped jug, a wooden ewer, a wooden plate
ghar a cave
gharazmàn pregnant, hopeful
gharbél a sieve
ghàri a summer pasture in the uplands, a hilly area where animals are kept in the summer, a pasture
Ghári Nisik Mas July
gharib poor, destitute, humble, moneyless, broke
gharik to turn into, to turn (intransitive)
ghash a minor complaint
ghash korik to fight
ghàwghaw noise created by fighting
gháyir instead of
gháyratdar bold, daring, having firm will, determined
ghech eye
ghech chokàk a person with an evil eye, who can cast an evil spell
ghech dupèiran someone is comming from outside
ghech dipik to become snow-blind
ghech korik to await, to expect
ghéchadosh odious, an eyesore, a person who is disliked because of his lack of respect for an elder person
ghechán eyes (objective case)
ghèchan ayh koré open your eyes!
ghéchan khur khal sher the eyes have a different taste
ghechán róshti eyesight
ghèchan sòra poshin boy it can be seen with the eyes
ghechèn with the eyes
ghèchen poshitày he saw with his eyes
ghéchih korik to wink
ghelèik to curl
ghelik to curl (intransitive), to curl up
ghelúchi curly hair of an animal
ghelúran it curls
ghep raw fat
gher na gher round about, zigzag

ghèrdi revolving
ghérdi bik to go around, to circumvent
gherdik to revolve, to turn around
gherèik to turn (transitive)
gherèik a turn as of a corner, a turn in a circle
ghéritay he became
ghernánu a whiripool, an eddy
gherúman I am turning (intransitive)
ghèzhi alone
ghiyàrman household utensils (objective case)
ghiyárum household utensils
Ghizàr a dictrict in Gilgit where Khowar is spoken which was part of Chitral during the reign of Mitár Aman-ul-Mulk
ghochàr a waterfall
Ghochár Sar a mountain between Golèn Gol and Swat, elevation 6249 meters
ghochù leather
Ghohik a village beyond Garam Chashma
Gholámo huy det shout for Gholam!
Gholámote koyàwe shout for Gholam!
ghóil a hare, a rabbit
-ghóna shik to resemble (of inanimate objects)
ghor a bog, a marsh
ghor sher ghèri boghé The ground is boggy. Go around.
ghorèyak a rabbit
ghosh leisure time, leisure
ghot dumb
ghot mayùn a person who is not willing to speak
Ghul Lasht Zom A mountain near Garam Cheshma, elevation 6665 meters
ghùla ghàchi complicated, entangled
ghumphik to sink into snow or bog
ghurèrdar a churning stick
ghuzàr a footstep, a pace, footsteps, trace
gik to come
gil a blanket
gilàs cherries, a cherry tree
Gilt Gilgit Agency
Giltár giti asúm I have come from Gilgit
giltikàn large red mulberries, a fruit
gir a saw
giràn dear, expensive
girán kòram a difficult task
girgalògh a peach
girú he came, he had come
giru biráy he had reportedly come
giru eshòni they would have come
giti having come (absolutive participle)
giti sher it has come
Giz the warrior god in the Red Kafir religion
glotsokulùm the gizzard
Gobòr an area in Upper Lotkuh
Gobóro Bakh a village in Lotkuh where descendents of the Red Kafirs reside
gogh a worm, an insect
Gohik a village in Lotkuh
Gòhkir a village in Mulkohw
gohl a gully
gohl the throat
gohl dreik to hang around the neck
gokh a hollow in a tree, a sunken place in the ground
gol a gorge, a stream, a valley
Goldúr a village near the Chitral bazaar, a village in Upper Chitral
Golèn Gol a valley near Koghuzi, a valley between Laspur, Madaklasht and Koghuzi
gòlhi a vase made of clay, a jug
gològh a stream
Gológh a subdivision of village

Denin
gòlpolta a match, matches
gom wheat
gom I shall come
gomit brother-in-law
gomléki a harvest
gomoránga the color of wheat
gómrang rosy, the color of the earth
gon the handle of a polo stick
gòna close to, near, together with
gòni together inside a house
gonj a storeroom opening into the living room
gor a witch, a female supernatural being, a grave
gorbòkht a flat stone used to cover a grave, a gravestone
gordògh a donkey
gordoghzhèri a baby donkey, a foal
Gordoghándeh a subdivision of village Denin
gosh dough, a mixture of flour and other ingredients for making bread
Gosh a valley near Drosh where copper deposites have been discovered
gosh korik to knead
Goshidày a minor Kalash god
goshini a stick used for turning over bread
gosnála a filthy room, a decrepit house, a place where dirt is thrown
gospàri a primary irrigation stream
gosún rubbish
grah an eclipse
gram a village community
grambèshu a neighbor, adjacent
grénish midday, the period from noon to about 2:00 p.m.
grenishàpat until midday
gri a mountain pass, a pass between hills, a pass, a trap for catching small birds
Gri a village in Birir
Grimòn a Kalash God to whom sacrifices are made when a goat is lost
grinj rice ready for sale after it has been harvested, rice
grishp summer
grishp yomún tu soràr ghayr pushúr no zhibòs summer and winter you never eat any meat except the head
grishpo bo róy ghàriyote bini in the summer many people go to the upland pasture
gruts a bunch of grapes
grùtz a knot
guch a corner, a hollow, a nook
gùcha in the corner
gúcha a recess in a mountain or a hill
gúcho downstairs
gudáz grief, trouble, worn out from work
Gujàr a village in Dir District just beyond Làwri Top, also known as Láwri village
Gujùr a tribe of herdsmen who live in the mountains
Gujúri a language spoken by a tribe of herdsmen who live in the mountains and also in Shishi valley, of the Indic branch, Rajesthani group
gul flower (Pashtu and Persian word)
gul rosy faced
guláb a rose, a white rose
gulàbi pink
gulbadán a grey spotted color, the color dapple grey
gulsambár a marigold, a kind of flower
gulyanár an orange color, the flower of a pomegranate tree
gulyanár a common girl's name
gulyanàr a woman who is beautiful but not loyal to her husband, a type of flower which is beautiful but has no smell

gumán an opinion, an assumption, an idea, a doubt, a proposition, a guess
gumán bik to have an idea, to consider, to think
gùmbat a shrine contructed around a grave ,a graveyard
gúnah a sin, a crime
gunahdàrno innocent
gunahgàr sinful
gur late, long (adverb), it is late
gur biti sher it is too late
gur mo bos don't come late, don't be long
gúrar late
Gurúl a village in Birir
gurùll goiter, a common disease in Upper Chitral, an abnormally enlarged thyroid gland visible as a swelling at the base of the neck
gurùli rogh a cedar, a type of tree
gurzèn a clump of trees, a garden, a park, an orchard
gurzénomuzha in the middle of the garden
gurzénote baghày gurzèna tòritay he went towards the garden and arrived at the garden
gurzènote bóghe go to the garden, go towards the garden
gut a pony
guwàh witness
guwermènt the government
gúya an overactive or talkative person
guzará a limited kind of abolution used when adequate facilities are not available
gyàni let them come! (imperative)
gyár let him come! (imperative)
gye come here!, you come! (imperative)
gye ki bazára sàwda koriko bisi let us go shopping in the market place
gye ki kosáw bisi let us go for a walk
gyór you (plural) come here!, you (plural) come! (imperative)
gyòr shapik zhibór you (plural) come eat
gyòr zómtu chakùsi come let us ascend the hill
had frontier, boundary, a border
hadàm a limb, any piece of the body
hájat a need, a want, a necessity
hàjat shik to want
hajàta do you want?
hàji a muslim who has completed his pilgrimage to Mecca, a pilgrim to Mecca
hakím a local ruler in the time of the mitárs, a governor, a local medicine man
hal a goal in polo, a polo goal
hal breath, living, remaining
hal bik to cease, to dwell, to live, to remain, to stay, to stop (intransitive), to wait
hal bos awà di gomán Wait for me, I'm coming too.
hal hawèz a person who is excited about something
hal hòni they stayed there
halàl the meat of an animal which has been killed for food in the manner prescribed by Islamic law
haláw a squirrel
haléik to have, to keep, to stop (transitive)
haleyák birày he used to keep
halèiman I have, I keep
halotsúna goalposts, the goal posts used in polo
hamál pregnancy
hamàl tòri sher she is about to give birth
hamála pórl asùr she has started to be pregnant, she just got pregnant
hamàm a public bath
hàmi daqán these boys

hámi lilot chinaràn umúr kandúri How old are these big maple trees?
hamish always
hamisha always
hámit they (nearby)
hamit bo záru these are very old
hàmit jàma are these good?
hàmit ju daq ighoghóna asùni these two boys are alike
hámit retàni these men said
hámitan their, of them, them (nearby)
hamitàn khalàn gáni having seized both of these
hamitánbachen for them (nearby)
hàmitansar from them (nearby)
hamitánsora on them (persons) (nearby)
hàmitansum with them (nearby)
hàmitante to them (nearby)
hámitanteka on them (things), over them (nearby)
hamkik to sprinkle dirt (on something), to sprinkle dirt on snow to make it melt
hamkiko sprinkling dirt
hamkiman I am sprinkling dirt
hàmla an attack
hámo her, him, it (accusative), its, of her, of him, of it, (possessive), this
hámo bàhki this much
hàmo gáne take it!
hámo gànikar kya sud boy what is the use of taking it (thing having been taken)
hàmo gániko kya sud koy What is the use of taking it (thing not yet taken)
hàmo jawábo hatòghote taráwe tell him the answer to this
hàmo táte kònyan this is made for you
hámo zhaghà parísi let us lie down on his place
hámobachen for her, for him, for it
hàmosar from her, from him, from it (nearby)
hàmosora on her, on him (nearby)
hámosum with her, with him, with it (nearby)
hámote to her, to him, to it (nearby)
hàmote kyagh res what do you you call this?
hàmote kyagh rèni what is this called?
hamotéka on it, over it
hamùghar from this
hamughár hence, from here
hamughàr áchi henceforth, after this
hamughàr ziyàt more than this
hamughàr zhibè eat from this!
hamúni so much, this much
hamúni...harùni as much...so much
hamúnya meanwhile
hamúsh in this manner, such, thus, in this way, so
hamùsh kòrum hoy that event occured
Hánafi the school of Islam which is predominant in Chitral
háni they came
hanisen now, right now, yet, just (adverb)
hànu a scabbard, a sheath for holding a sword, a sheath
hanùn today
hánún chúhyu tonight
hànún Sonoghorote bim today I will go to Sonoghor
hànya at that time, did they come?
haq a legal right, due, entitlement, right
har each, every
har anús always, every day
har wezèna every evening
Harabít a mountain between

Chitral and Swat
haráh biti shèni the fruit is rotten
haràm something which is forbidden by Islamic religious law
haràm chot a person who fornicates (term derived from Urdu)
harám chóto zhaw the fruit of fornication, a bastard son
harám khor a person who eats things which are forbidden by Islamic religious law
harám koròm I shall not do this any more for you.
haràmzada an illegitimate child, a bastard
Harchin a village near Shandur pass, with a name which indicates Chinese influence
hàrdi heart
hárdi dupóiran my heart is nervously pumping
hardipát homesick, lovelorn
hardiyàr a remembrance, with care of the heart
hardiyi gik to remember
hardiyi porèik to explain
harén a mirror, a horn of a jeep
harèn dik to beep a horn, to honk a horn
háris ambitious, avaricious
hàrosha indeed?, really?, it is like that?
harúni so much, that much
harùniya then
harùsh in that way, so, thus
hàsa he, she, it, same
hàsa ki goy if he comes on such an occasion
hása mitári gàni asùr kyàni boy He has become mehtar. What good will he be?
hása wakht ki when (relative pronoun)
Hasàna:ad a village in Lotkuh 16 miles from Chitral Proper
háse an early morning meal, breakfast
háse di he too
hasè gyàwa beráy he reportedly was coming
hasé gyawoshóy he was comming
hasé gyawoshtáy he was coming
háse háte shapik pacheyakò dur birày that was that baker's house
hasè kyagh koráwoshoy what did he do?
háse mosh that man
háse obritày he died
hàse pariyánan istòr the fairy's horse
háse pech hoy it became hot
háse retày he (who is not present) said
háse wakht then
hashik to become reconciled, to make up with
hasíman I laugh
hasísan you laugh
hàtam I came, we came
hátami you (plural) came
hàte that (accusative) (inanimate)
hàte ánus on that day
hàte anùs di hech kyaráh no hoy that day also nothing happened
háte bakhèn yor dúro toritáy the sun has reached the house through this hole
háte gurzéna bòghe go to that garden
hàte lúwo máte det walékin horsk lu det tell it to me, but tell the truth
háte mòsho no poshitáy he did not see that man
háte mòsho sor that man's head
hàte noghóra toritáni they arrived at the castle
hate utsógona I josh sher there is a patch of grass near that spring
hateghár from that place, from that time
hateghàr di jam hoy it became better than that

hàtera there
hátet they (far away or absent)
hátet retàni they (who are not present) said
hátet róchi no gàniniyan they don't keep the fast
hátet sustéytani they won the battle, they defeated
hàtet ta brárgini asùni they are your brothers
hátetan them (far away or absent)
hátetan of them (far away or absent), their
hátetan màritay they were killed
hátetanbachen for them (far away or absent)
hàtetanmuzhi among them, between them
hátetansar from them (far away or absent)
hàtetansora on them (persons) (far away or absent)
hatetánsum together with them
hátetansum with them (far away or absent)
hátetante to them (far away or absent)
hàtetanteka on them (things) (far away or absent)
hatày there
hatògho him, her, his, it (accusative), its, of her, of him (possessive)
hatógho bachò prúshta aláni they brought him before the king
hatògho khashàp láhke let go of him at once
hatóghobachen for him, for her, for it
hatóghosar from her, from him, from it
hatòghosora on him, on her
hatòghosum with her, with him, with it
hatóghote retàm I said to him
hatów thither
háwa you came
hàwa atmosphere
Hawá Eve, the wife of Adam
haváz a voice, an echo
hàwli a yard, an enclosure with high walls
hawsik to castrate, to geld
hay he came
hay hay alas!
hay kùra uts sèniya Are there some springs?
háya here, this
hàya ántu biko iráda komàn I want to climb this mountain
hàya bachén on account of this
háya baro ka ganír Who is going to carry this load?
háya bo shèli nizarà it is a beautiful sight
hàya chého sher asúr the tiger is inside this well
hàya daqo laké let this boy go
hàya durdána this pearl
háya dùri sher it is in this house
háya ghanokhàli ko empty this wooden ewer!
hàya gurzèno mewán the fruits of this garden
hàya hamyáno hàya réshuwo gòlo drem I shall hang this purse around this bull's neck
háya har anùso hàyera gyáw khawsiràn this fellow, who is coming here every day, makes a request
háya hàse sáyhi suràt asúr this is the person who is depicted in the picture
háya jam this is good
haya jam wakht it is a good time of the year
háya jinjiréto deh sher this is Jinjiret village
hàya kánomula chágha nishísi we will sit in the shade under this tree
hàya khátan kos Whose house is this?
hàya kismá in this manner
háya kyagh what is this?
hàya lot masjito ka sawzèy asùr

who has built this grand mosque
háya ma miràsa sher This belongs to me.
hàya mahál sher this is impossible
hàya mas this month
hàya mosh this man
háya mosh fandósora ma tan dùra angiti this man, having brought me to his house by deceit
hàya mosh he mòshosar jam this man is better than that man
hayá mòshosar ghàyir khur mosh another man than this man
hayá moroyàn óche aliyán wakht no It is not the season for deer or duck.
hayá nishè sit here
hayá ponén mo gye don't come along this road
hàya sal this year
hayà shòqa bo girán biráy this cloak is very expensive
hayá wàkhta fakát kolú len boy now you can find only partridge, now only partridge can be found
háya vèzo arúsi troy bár zhibé take this medicine three times a day
hàya zamin jam hàya jam fásal boy the crops grow well here, the soil here is fertile
hayá zhaghà this place
hayà zhaghá bo ushuphèku this place is very slippery
hayáh here, shame
hàyara here
hàyara azhdhár asùni there are dragons here
háyara hal bos remain here, stay here
hàyara làhke put it here
Hayàto dur sher this house belongs to Hayat
háyawalti this way
hàyawoshki that way
hayrán surprised, astonished
Hàyrankot a village near Chitral Proper where only Pathans live and where not a single tree grows
haywàn an animal, an irrational being, a domestic animal
hayweshkyár hence
hazaynés the King of Chitral, also known as the mitár
háziz lead, a type of mineral
Hàzro Gol a valley near Moghlang
hàzum bik to digest
he that, short for hàse
he daq ma dust that is my boyfriend
he dúri utikár peshmàn bos you will regret entering that house
he kambòkh that branch
he kanj ulúyir oshoy mo gyé that wall was going to fall, don't go near it
he kumóru ma dust that is my girlfriend
he mosh that man, that person
he sabába for this reason
he sot chidín those seven kettles
he útso utàr let him enter this spring
he wàwosar áyi ázhitay a snake was borne from that old woman
he wòshki that way
hé zhandáro surat the shape of that ghost
hechkyagh khàbar no giti shéra Has any fresh news come?
hechkyagh niki nothing
hechkyagh no nothing
hèlu whey, a blue liquid left after cheese is made from milk
héra there
hèra háyara pay pòni shéni there are goat tracks here and there
hèra kyàni bonyán what is going on over there?
herèn by that way
héru tame
hes he, she
hes jam boy he will recover, he will get well

hes kelàwa royò khoshán koriko boy he can also make a crying man happy
hes kúra asùr where is he?
hes kùri birán where does he go?
hes kyagh koy what will he do?
hes kyagh koyàn what is he doing?
hes kyáni hoy What happened to him?
hes pètsitay no betáy he shot but he was not able to hit it
hes ran ki he says that
hes rehr he will say
hes rerán "awá bimàn" he says "I am going"
hes retáy he said, she said
hes tan koriko boy he can do it himself
hes ustáz he is a teacher, he is intelligent in a selfish way
hes ustáz asúr that person there is teacher
hes ustáz berày reportedly he is a teacher
hes wèshuwo tan brárote anzeytáy he sent the arrow to his own brother
het it, they, those
het freedom, an animal which has been freed
het chùti gharitáni they turned into dust
het dol òche daf deniyàn they are playing drums and tambourines
het korík to let animals loose to graze
het pariyánan istòr those are the fairy's horses
het retàni they said
het shak brárgini hatògho bóko hate istòrosum i kóri gàni bachò gòno baghàni those other brothers, having taken that wife of his together with the horse, went near the king
het tan birdúwo ponenyán they are having a funeral dance (Kalash)
hetán their, them
hetàn kóhyo kya qaymàt How much does their cap cost?
hètan zhibòsi we will eat them
hetánte kandúri hamitánte dom How much do I have to pay them?
hewàlti that way
Hewàr a mountain on the Wakhan side of Anoshah pass, elevation 6895 meters
hewòshki that way
hewoshkiyàr thence
him snow
him bo past giti sher the snow-line has come very low
him bo sher dang no the snow is very deep and not firm
him dik to snow
him diti sher snow is falling
him doyàn it is snowing
himdòyu a person who carries snow
himi doyàn it is sowing, snow is falling
himo hamkiko shaw burir sprinkling dirt over the snow will make it melt quickly
hindál a bachelor, a spinster, a woman or animal which has borne no children, barren of offspring
Hindu Kush the mountain range which seperates Chitral from Afghanistan
Hindu Raj the mountain range which seperates Chitral from Gilgit
Hindustáni a native of the country of India
Hindustàni hayràn hóri the Indians were astonished
hinju a tamarish, a type of evergreen shrub
hisa a part, a share, a portion
hisáb a charge, a mathematical calculation

ho his, hers, him, her (short for hámo)
ho shikil paráshkoti He looks like a homosexual
holk a scar on the face
hon a flood, a mud stream, a mud stream caused by rain, flood, inundation
hon giti zhoy ochistani a flood came and destroyed the irrigation streams
hòni they became
hopdik to make a girls dance by crossing arms with a partner and swirling in a circle
hoq a giant
hoq hay "the giant has come," used to frighten children to make them quiet
hor very beautiful
hóro her, him, it,(accusative) its, of her, of him, of it (possessive), that, him, her, it, his, its (objective and possessive case)
horó other
hòro awetám I took him away, I married her
hòro bo hájat sher he needs it greatly
hòro dish chayàki sher shoy boghè chakúr He has a contagious disease. Don't go near him lest you catch it.
hòro kya wagh What is the price of that?
hòro mo koré don't do that!
hórobachen for her, for him, for it
hòrosar from her, from him, from it
horosòra on her, on him
hórosum with her, with him, with it
hòrote to her, to him, to it
horotèka on it
hòrski real, straight, right (also pronounced hoski)
hosik to laugh
hosik mirth
hosiko bash making fun of, mocking
hosk straight, right
hosk true
hosk lu dét tell the truth
hoskèik to explain, to set right
hoskèiman I am explaining
hòski right, the opposite of left
hóski host the right hand
hósklu the truth
host hand
host a unit of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger
host dosònu a prisoner
hostàm I became
hostán kàra tarèik to raise the hands to the ears at the commencement of a Muslim prayer
hostàn nigíko ugh angyè bring water for washing hands
hòstar from the hand
hóstar gik to produce, to be able to do something
hostár hòsti from hand to hand
hòsto drungétay he stretched out his hand
hòsto taréik to touch
hòstoband the wrist
hostsuwéni a handkerchief
hótam I became, we became
hòtami you became
hotél hotel, inn, restaurant
hotéla mabachén zhaghà shèra Is there room for me in the hotel?
hòwa you became
hoy it has been done
hoy birù he became
hòya have you completed it?
hudà a vaccination
húda responsibility
hun saddle
hun dik to put on a saddle, to saddle
hunár a job, a proposition
hunarmán accomplished (adjective), good
hunarmàn mosh asúr bo payhlwán he is an accomplished man,

he is a good all around man
huno áchi ganè take off this saddle
húri open
hurik to open
huriman I open
hush understanding, knowledge, sense
hush àrestam I understand
hush arúwa Do you understand?, is that all right?, did you know?
hush komán I understand
hush kóri purposely, on purpose
hush korik to have knowledge of, to know, to understand
hush kòsa do you understand?
hush no aretàm I don't understand
hush no kòman I don't know, I don't understand
hushá hay he came to his senses
hushár bóghdu a thoughtless person
huy a call, a shout
huy dik to call from a distance, to call, to shout
huy pràni they shouted
huzùr a rest, comfort
I one
-I at
i anà one sixteenth of a rupee or six and a quarter paisa
i anúso one day
I bachà astáy hatògho sot zhizhàw biráni Once there was a king. He had seven sons.
i bachá birày Once there was a king (narrative form)
I bachó zhaw astáy, I bachò zhùrote ahsáq birày Once there was a prince, he had fallen in love with a certain princess.
I bar once
I báti a unit of weight equal to two and a half ser
i bèlu a unit of weight equal to fifteen ser or four bàti
I biti together
I biti bisi we will go together
I burdúkya olin hàte wáwote phret he gave the old woman millet in a bag
I chákey as much as can be ploughed in one day by one plough and one team of oxen
I chákoram as much as can be ploughed in one day by one plough and one team of oxen
i chashtàkala wa I botàr áchi once after lunch and once after dinner
I chitàk a unit of weight equal to five tòla
! dàrbat presently, for a while
i di another, one more
I disht a span, a unit of length
I dro ney having drawn out one hair
I gaz a unit of length equal to the distance from the neck to the end of the middle finger
I ghèchen kánu blind in one eye
I ghuzár a pace, a unit of length
I hasiyàr áchi once after breakfast
i hazar one thousand
I host a unit of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger
I just a couple, a pair
I kalech a unit of length equal to the distance from middle finger to middle finger with both arms outstretched
I káma a few
I káma beghárazan namàwe name a few impartial persons
I káma moshan phoniko intizámo kòre arrange a few men to dance
I korùr ten million
I kulàch a unit of length equal to the distance from middle finger to middle finger with both arms outstretched
I lak one hundred thousand
I lambár a unit of measure equal to the distance from the

far shoulder to the end of the middle finger, one number, the foremost, the best of all

i man a unit of weight equal equal to 40 ser or 37.324 kilos

i mosh birày Once there was a man (narrative form)

i mosh biráy There was a man

i mosh ma duro gàni asùr a man has usurped my house

i móshosar bashàr arir He asked a man

i musht a unit of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the end of the clenched fist, a handful, a unit of length equal to the fist and the stretched thumb

i pàysa a coin equal to one one-hundredth of a rupee

i phat half

i phat darzèn ayukún angyè Bring a half dozen eggs!

i pon pasheyàk ma haját I want a guide

i sal ácha after one year, one year after

i sal tògho zho bo hoy one year of his crop of grain was good

i ser a unit of weight equal to 16 chitàk

i shor one hundred

i-shor-oche-i one hundred and one, having a great variety

i tòla a unit of weight equal to 180 grains or 11.664 grams or 0.4 ounces

i wálti mukh riphéru one side is steep

i waltyén àhi nisik askàn It is easy to climb on one side

i wàlu a unit of weight equal to sixty ser or four belu

i wow astày i bap astáy Once there was an old woman and an old man

i zhun one person

id a holiday period which follows the conclusion of the month of Ramazàn

igán igàn one by one, sometimes

ighàriya all at once

igho one of us

ighò ghóna an identical thing, an example

-ik inhabitant

íko Give me!

ilàj a cure, a remedy, a treatment

ilo Look here!

im a medicine in Kalash folklore which is capable of bringing a dead person back to life

-im (indicates future tense)

imám a bearded man who normally leads the prayer in a mosque

-iman (indicates present tense)

imandár trustworthy

imdàd help

imkán a remedy

imkàn no bóyan it cannot be helped, there is no remedy

imkánobash no it cannot be helped, there is no remedy

Imrà the supreme creator in the Red Kafir religeon

inám a prize, a reward

ingár for nothing, free, without any price

Ingàw a Kalash god to whom sacrifices are made at the time of the planting of crops

ingút a halter

-ini (plural relationships)

Injil the revealed book of the Prophet Jesus, known to Christians as the New Testiment of the Bible

-irùshtam (indicates pluperfect tense)

Isáyi a Christian

insáf justice

insùt a headstall, an arrangement of straps and ropes encircling the head of an animal

intizàm a plan, an arrangement

intizám korik to arrange

iradà determination

iradá korik to be determined
isharà an indication
Isharwàrz a village in Yarkhun
ishkàli a solicitation, a request
ishkáma the stomach, the abdomen, the belly
ishkáma bik to have diarrhea
ishkàma lot boyán I am getting fat in my stomach
ishikáma phu dik to have colic, to have a sharp sudden abdominal pain
Ishkamùn an area in Gilgit which was part of Chitral during the reign of Mitàr Aman-ul-Mulk
ishkàr hunting, shooting
ishkár arèni they hunted
ishkár baghày he went hunting
ishkàr biko iráda komàn I want to go hunting
ishkár korik to hunt
ishkàrote baghày He went hunting
ishki the jaw
ishkit a hope
ishkos no belonging to no one
ishlàk a process of making bread by which the flour is mixed with water immediately prior to baking
ishlàk shapik bread made from wheat where the flour is mixed with water immediately prior to baking
ishlòk chips of wood, a thin piece of wood
ishlòyik to suck, to kiss deeply, to French kiss
ishmarèik to count
ishmaréinu birú to be counted
ishmarík to be counted
isnár the body
isnára ugh drèik to wash (intransitive)
isnàra ugh drek to take a bath
Ishpaqàti a type of bird
ishpàr rhubarb
ishpashùr father-in-law
ishpashúr dúri the house of the wife's father
ishpedána welàgh bélo the time of day when birds begin singing, the dawn, the cockcrow
ishpèl whistling
ishpélu korik to whistle
ishpèn dishes pased around from the king's table at a feast, tidbits
ishpén korik to give a gift
ishpèri an offering of milk products at a marriage ceremony
ishpéru white, fair, grey
Ishpèru Arkári a village in Lotkuh
ishpéru duróte bimán I am going to the white house
ishpéru purdùm a snow leopard
ishpérú purdùm mariko shàwqa asùm I want to shoot a snow leopard.
ishpetrákal krúy fair hair, white hair
Ishpréni a high mountain pass from Laspur to Bashqar
ishprenzhik to blossom
ishprèshi mother-in-law
ishmarèiman I count
ishq a love
ishq korik to love
ishtikèik to flatter, to praise
ishtikèiman I am praising
ishtò kahynúku toys for children
ishtoghèik to bore into, to pierce, to thrust into
ishtòk a game
ishtòk korik to play a game
ishtokéik to referee a sporting match, to play with, to consider oneself to be better than the others
ishtokeyak a referee in a sporting match
isisobrazh a pointed instrument for making small holes, an awl
iski the heel of the foot, the heel
iskim silk
iskìman muzhi in the middle of the silk
iskitow dik to hope

iskòw a peg
iskùrdi short
isnár the body
ispá we, of us, our, ours, us
ispa drócho sharàb lésiya Can we get some grape wine?
ispá drungàr nishitam we have been sitting for a long time
ispà haq sher It is our right.
ispá hòsti ki goy When he came into our hands
ispà ju leshpáy abàtha bitl tonj hóni two of our goats have gone astray and one lost
ispá miràs no we are not accustomed to doing so, it is not our habit
ispá retàm we said
ispà shapik zhibáw bisi we shall go to eat our meal
ispa sino biyàro hatògho poshítam we saw him across the river
ispábachèn for us
ispágh a pauper
ispàsar from us
ispàsora on us
ispásum with us
ispashúr father-in-law
ispáte to us
Ispindár Sar a mountain near Parsing, elevation 6089 meters
ispràzk ceiling
isprenjik to blossom
isprenjùman I blossom
isprèshi mother-in-law
isprù a blossom, a fruit blossom, blossoms, the blossom of a flower, smallpox, a disease
ispusàr sister
ispusargini sisters
-istam (indicates past tense)
istán a roof
istaniman I groan
istánote nisi asúr he has ascended onto the roof
istàri a star
istáru a village in Turkchw on the way to Workop
istighén sprouts
istimál a use
istogósh Déyo The Kalash god to whom a sacrifice is made at the time a child wears clothing for the first time
istòng another name for the Kalash god Istogosh Deyo
istonik to scream in pain
istonik to groan
istór horse
istòr asúniya Are they horses?
istòr brùki dòyan the horse keeps tripping
istór kúhtu biráy. pingachoy ulàgh ganím. The horse is lame. Tomorrow I will take a hired one.
Istór Gol a valley near Arandu
istòr thor biko zarár sher there is great risk of horses falling
istor zhindri hay the horse neighed
istòri a rider of a horse
istòro hun a horse saddle
istóro hun det saddle the horse!
istòro kréma pray he struck the horse's back
istóro lohtiko mo làke Do not let the horse roll.
istòro màgas a horsefly
istóro nal a horseshoe
Istòro Nal the 36th highest mountain in the world, elevation 24,289 feet or 7403 meters, located behind Trichmir, conquered in 1969
Istorogáts a village in Bashgal
istórote riwish praw Did you ever give the pony his grain?
istów a field where crops have been freshly harvested
istri female
istri kòku a hen, a female bird
istrishùni female
itak a single word
-itam (indicates past tense)
itifàq unity
itifàqi accidentally (Urdu word)
iwák a root, a stump
iwàli one of two, one or the other,

one
iwis a bridle, the headgear by which a horse is controlled
-iya in
iyátu reddish brown
izatmán a respected person in society
izh a village on the way to Durah Pass
jagir estates formerly controlled by the ruling families
jahil spiteful
Jakch The Kalash God of breeding goats, also know as Zaz
jalàsh thick fur
jam alright, yes, fine, good, nice, O.K., pleasant, safe, well
jam asùsa Are you well? Are you o.k.?, Are you alright?
jam hush arúwa do you understand clearly?
jam kongòr diyák he is a great swordsman
jam korik to fix, to mend, to repair
jam lu pray he is correct, he is right
jam mosh asùr he is a good man
jam mòshi courage, the state of being a good man
jam noghòr biráy dawlàt bo shirày It was a good castle and there was a great treasure in it.
jam sabàq rardùwa pas besú If you had studied your lessons well you would have passed (the examination).
jam warts biti asús you are in the right position
jamàr son-in-law
jamashúm Is is good or bad?
jamàtkhana an Ismaili mosque
jamèli a daughter's daughter, a grand daughter, a nephew, a niece, a sister's daughter, a sister's son
jamizhi twins, two children born at the same time to the same mother
jamizhiri twins
jangàl a valley bed filled with trees, a forest
jangàla òche anèn óche lashtèn óche beyabanèn kosáw oshòy He was wandering through forest, over hills and plains and through deserts.
jàngali wild, a course person
jangali pay a wild goat
jangér the concept of being polluted in the Kalash religion
Jangwár a tune of war, the name of a popular tune for singing
janjàl interference, a tussel, fighting
janjàl korik to interfere, to middle
janjàl koyán he is interefering, he is meddling in the affairs of another person
jàsat an angry voice
jashùman I consider
jat a rough person, energetic, rash
Jats the Kalash goddess of harvest
jawáb an answer (Arabic word)
jawàb dik to answer
jáza a punishment, a reward
jàza dik to reward, to reward by punishment (sarcastically)
jázir old ruins, uncultivated land, wasteland, not working properly, broken, something which doesn't work
jeház an airplane, a flight
Jeházolasht the Chitral airport
jènda a flag
jenjér a chain
jer a line, a row
Jesták the principal goddess of the Kalash
Jestàkan a Kalash temple in Bumboret
jez after a marriage, presents given by the family of the bride to the groom
jib a pocket
jibárum eatable provisions

jigàr the liver, sweetheart, a term of affection
jigári brown
jimpin fairies of low caste
Jinjirét a valley in Lower Chitral, near Drosh
jip a jeep
jip kasiyák a jeep driver
jiràng a horse with a light mane and tail, light
jirga assembly, tribal council
joghk the fine hair of a yak
joh chòr fourteen
joh chóy sixteen
joh jú twelve
jonjaròt a poor village
josh fodder for animals, fodder, grass
josh ten
joshí eleven
joshisk to consider, to think
joshnyúf nineteen
joshòsht eighteen
joshpónj fifteen
joshsòt seventeen
joshtròy thirteen
ju two
ju bar twice
ju barà two times
ju bas two days
ju màkala two times
ju istòran two horses
jùbishir forty
jùbishir josh fifty
jubòki a bigamist, a man with two wives
jùda separate
jugán jugàn two by two
Jughùr a village five miles south of Chitral Proper
jùma Friday, the friday noontime prayer of a muslim incorporating a sermon in a mosque
junali a polo field, the polo grounds
junáza a corpse, a burial, a funeral
jur daughter
jùrinii double, twofold
jusàkha a period of two years
jùshor two hundred
júshor òche bishir two hundred and twenty
júso a corpse
jùso paléik to cremate
just united
jùti having eaten (past participle)
júwo second
juwaráy bread made from corn
juwàl a sack
juwáli two
juwán a young man, young
juwári corn, maize
juwári a gambler
Jyòshi another name for the Kalash festival Chilimjusht
ka any, some, someone which (of persons), who?
ka giti asùr Who has come?
ka huy dóyan Who is shouting?
ka huy dòyan kar korè someone is shouting. Listen!
ka kuzhd kóyan who is making a noise?
kabréli the color of woolen cloth, a maroon color
Kabúi Afghanistan
Kabúli any person from Afghanistan
kabùlki a doll
kabùt grey
kach the cocoon of a silkworm, raw silk
Kach a village near Anoshah pass
kachá the covering of a well
kachgòghu a silkworm
kafir an infidel, an unbeliever such as a Hindu, a Communist or a Kalash
kagh a crow, a type of bird
kaghàz paper
Kághlasht a desert in between Kohw and Biyár
kahàk a fowl, a chicken, a hen
kahàko ayukún a chicken egg
kahál idle, lazy
kahdát a wish, a want, a desire

kahdú calabash, a common Oriental vegetable eaten in Chitral
káhdur dirty water
kahk chameitáy a pain caused by hearing too much conversation
kahl both
kahl barabár asúsi we are both equal
kahlàw a mouse
kahláw pushùr a muscle, the upper arm
kàhli lazy
káhli korík to be lazy
kahnj a wall
kahnjól a type of cuckoo bird
kahmál the skull
kahpiman I cough
kahyránu a foal, a baby donkey
kakach a stammer, a stutter
kakáchi bik to stammer, to stutter
káku a cuckoo, a type of bird
kalàhi tin
kalandari mendicant
Kalandari Bokhtni an area in Turkohw
kalápat how long? until what time?, up until when?, when?
Kalàs a village in Shishi
Kalàsh a pagan tribe residing primarily in the Birir, Bumboret and Rumbur valleys of Chitral, also known as the Black Kafirs
Kalásha a language spoken by the Kalash tribes, of the Dardic group, Chitral subgroup
Kalashgrám the first and largest village in Rumbur
Kalashgúm the place where the Kalash tribes live
Kalashwár the language spoken by the Kalash tribe of Chitral, the language of the Kalash tribes, also known as Kalasha
Kalashzhèri the child of a member of the Kalash tribe and an adherent of the Kalash religion, a Kafir
Kaldàm a village near Drosh where Kalashwar is still spoken
Kaldàm Gol a valley near Drosh where copper deposites have been discovered
kaléik to bury
kalèiman I bury
kalèno birú a corpse which has been buried
kalèr he will bury
káli a type of food eaten in Chitral
kalich a unit of length equal to the distance from middle finger to middle finger with both arms outstretched
kalkaták a bulbul, a type of bird
Kalkatàk a village below Drosh
kalkòr a dove, a type of bird
kaltàcha a vest, a waistcoat
kàlum a verse
kam few, less, little, rarely, rare
kàma how many?
káma bar zho angirù How many loads of grain did they bring?
kàma roywálu asúmi. troy zhun. How many working men are there of you? Three.
kamarkisa a pouch used with a gun
kambakht an unlucky person, a wretched fellow
kambakhtàn miserable people, unfortunate persons
kambòkh a branch of a tree
Kamdésh the most important village in Bashgal
kàmro less, rare
kamrò a hotel room, a room
kàmro asúni they are rather few
kamshèr a polo stick
kan a tree
kan koti a nuthathch, a type of bird which feeds on insects in the bark of trees
Kandisár a Muslim village in Bumboret valley
kandràq a ravine, a crack in the earth

kandù a wild olive
kandùri how many?, how much?
kandúri bája what time?
kandùri hajàt how much do you want?
kandùri múda achà some time afterwards
kandùri páysa how much money? (does it cost)
kànduri wàgho layeq sher of what value is it?
kánis a type of beans eaten in Chitral and China, usually mixed with rice in Chitral, mung beans
Kanithán a mountain pass from Dammer to Arandú
kantòti a sandpiper, a bird of the species "Tringa glareola"
kantu to the tree
kantu chokík to climb a tree
kantu úsi having climbed up into the tree
kànu blind
kanwalásh a wooded area, shady, wooded, shrubs, plants, trees which produce fruit
kapál the head, the skull
kapál chomík a headache
kapòl a type of cap, the same as a pakól (this pronunciation is used in Upper Chitral)
kapúsi the headgear worn by Kalash women
kar ear, vegetables
kar korík to listen
kar kòre listen!
kàra who?
kára dik to hear
kára ludík to whisper
karbèli brown
kàrdu a created being
kàrdu done (a perfect participle also used as a noun)
kardú birày he has reportedly done it
kárdu biráy he has done
kardù birétam I had done
kardú oshani they were about to do
kardú oshey he was about to do
kardù oshotàm I would have done it
kardú oshow you were about to do
kardù oshtàm I was about to do, we were about to do
kardú oshtami you (plural) were about to do
Kargìn a village near Mestuch where hashish is grown
karétu deaf
karghér a vegetable bed, a vegetable field, a garden, the bed of a garden
Kàri a village five milles up the river from Chitral Proper
karidréni an earring
kàro pálum the earlobe
karpasháng a bad cold, a type of sickness
kartùs a bullet, a cartridge
karwás cotton in the field, cotton
Kash the Khowar name for Badakhshan
Kashalagák a village in Turkohw
Kashalagàken bísi we shall go by way of Kashalagak
Kashirmín a mountain pass from Shogòr to Rumbúr
kàshka a horse with white speckles
kashúk a spoon
kasíman I am walking, I flow
katéhl a stone chalk used by children for writing
Káti a language spoken in Nuristan and in certain formerly Kafir valleys in Chitral near Nuristan, also known as Bashgáli
katmála a necklace
Katùra the royal tribe of Chitral said to have been founded by Katur, the grandson of Singinali, the first Mogul ruler of Chitral, and which claims to be des-

cended from the famous Asiatic conqueror Timorlane

kaw an olive

Kawhù a village on the way to Upper Chitral

kawir a kind of soup eaten during the winter and by people in Upper Chitral, a kind of soup, a kind of vegetable found in the mountains which is dried and used to make soup

Káwti a village near Damel Nisar

kay a daughter-in-law, a sister, a form of address between women of equal rank

kefa háluk How are you? (Arabic expression)

kéhli a shield

kehz the erect crest of a bird

kek cake

keláwa crying, weeping

kélech a unit of length equal to the distance from forefinger to forefinger with both arms outstretched

kèli a female sheep, a ewe, a lamb, a sheep

kéli zhow a man who has sexual intercourse with a sheep, a man who commits bestiality

kelik mouring

kelik to cry, to grieve, to weep, to mourn

keliman I am crying, I cry, I grieve, I weep

keliru mókhi a person with tears in his eyes

kéliki a window

ken a cave, a choice of sides on a team, a hoe, a pick, a place which provides shelter from the rain, a crevice formed by a river cutting into the side of a hill

kenbélansum digging with a shovel

khàbar news

khabàr careful, cautious

khábar ganàk a person asking for some news

khàbar ganik to spy

khabardàr Beware!, be careful!, be warned!

khabardár hèra ghor sher be careful because that ground is boggy.

khabardàr thor mo bos Be careful that you don't fall

khachir a mule

khadám the body

khàfa sad

khal a taste, taste

khalàng a blanket

khalás all gone, finished, released (Persian and Arabic word)

khaláw a mouse

khálawosum bagháy he went off with the mouse

khálfa a religious scholar of the Ismailis

khàli empty

khàlta a bag, a purse

kham the palate

khamakhá certainly, undoubtedly, highly likely, absolutely, definately, for sure

khamimàn I descend, I dismount

Khampàts Mas July

khanazàt a lower class person

Khání a son of Shah Afzal and a grandson of Muhtaram Shah, who founded the Khànya tribe

khánji a thrush, a type of bird

Khánye a tribe of Chitral founded by Khání

khar a flower bed

kharbùza a melon, a watermelon

kharch an expenditure

kharch korik to spend

khardachi cabbage, lettuce

kharich something which comes out from the body, sperm ejaculate

khàrich bik to ejaculate, to be expelled

kharúsh mangy

Khas Chitrár Chitral Proper

khashàp immediately, at once

khasháp biko bash you must go at once
khashk soft
khásmat tired
khàsmat bik to be tired?
khasmát biti asùm I am tired
khàsmat hòwa are you tired?
khàsum owner
khat a letter, mail
khat zéyik to mail a letter, to send a letter
khatàn a bunch of letters, the mail
khatán a house, a room
khatáni lolitàni they looked into the room
khatarnàk danger (Farsi word)
khatinzá barren, empty
Khatinzá a high mountain pass leading out of Chitrai not normally used for travel
Khatinzà a mountain in Lotkuh
khatinzà biti sher there is nothing here
khawsík to request
khawsònu a complaint
khawsónu korik to complain
khaynàru a baby donkey, a foal
khei perspiration, sweat
khei gik to sweat
kheltabàr a relation by marriage, connections, relations by marriage
kher stench
Kherchòm a village near Owir
khez a jerk
khez dik to jerk
kheshgúm a carrot
khezmatgàr a servant, a servant of very low class, a slave
khilatmàn sincere, truthful
khinzir a pig, pork (corruption of Arabic)
khismat service
khista a process of making bread by which the flour is mixed with water about six hours prior to baking
khista chapik bread made from wheat where the flour is mixed with water about six hours prior to baking
khiyál an idea, a thought, a view
khiyàl bik to consider, to remember
khod a cap
khodbà a marriage contract, a marriage agreement, a sermon given at the time of the Juma prayer, a recitation of Koranic verses by the qazi at the time of a marriage
khodbá korik to make a marriage contract
khodbáy azhéli a legitimate child
khondár a murderer
Khojé a tribe located primarily in Lower Terich valley
khombókh cream made from milk
khoméik to unload, to bring down
khomik to descend, to dismount, to punch, to ban
khonzá a legal wife of the mitár, a queen, a princess,
khonzazhùri a daughter of the queen, a princess
khòra the flywheel in a mill which grinds wheat, a machine for grinding grain into flour, a mill, a water mill
khorawál a man who operates a mill, a miller
Khorabòhrt Zom a mountain at the top of Golen Gol, elevation 5850 meters
khosh dear, glad, happy, love
khoshan happy
khoshan asùsa are you happy?
khoshán hoy he became happy
khoshání happiness, joy
Khoshé a tribe of Turkohw, said to have been founded by Yamini

khoshèik to like, I please
khoshéiman I like, I please
khoshèrana Does he like it?
khoshey ganik to choose, to begin to love
khòshi joy, will, pleasure, affection
khoshi bik to hide (intransitive)
khoshp a dream
khoshp poshik to dream
khoshtéik to hide (transitive)
khoshtèiman I hide (transitive)
Khost a village in Upper Chitral where the Turkohw and Mastuj rivers unite
khot clouds
Khow the predominant race in Chitral, also spelled Kohw
khoyanbèr a glutton
khoyánu the abdomen, the belly, the stomach
khubanan the friends (for women)
khúftan night, the period before bedtime, the bedtime prayer of a Muslim
khuk a pig, pork
khul the end
khul invisible
khul bik to be ended, to be finished, to get a cramp, to have a cramp
khul hóni they vanished, they were finished
khul no bik endless
khulèik to finish, to accomplish
khulèiman I finish
khur besides, except, no one else, other, the next man
khur angár no làrdu they found no other fire
khur bok angósana are you going to marry another wife?
khur di chak a person who makes friends with everybody including even the most sundry persons
khur kya suyiru ishnári shéniya Are there some other embroidered articles?
khur no no one except, no one besides
khùri a wild rose
Khushál Beg a tribe located primarily in Owir
Khushamáde a tribe located primarily in Reshun and Charun
Khushráwe a tribe located primarily in Barenis
Khushwàkht a brother of Katùr
Khushwakhta a tribe founded by a brother of Muhtaram Shah which once ruled Mastuj and Yarkhun in Upper Chitral as well as the area that is now the Ghizar District in Gilgit Agency
khut a person who stays quiet as by pretending to be asleep
khutbáye a wife married pursuant to a marriage agreement, a legal wife
khùtu lame
ki if, since, unless, which one? which (of things), which?
ki awél hush koresàm, the khamàkha ilàj askanlyosora besir Had I only understood it at first, it is highly likely that some remedy could have been easily devised for it then.
ki besám should I become, should we become? (subjunctive)
ki besimi should you (plural) become (subjunctive mood)
ki besini should they become (subjunctive mood)
ki besir should he become (subjunctive mood)
ki besú should you (singular) become (subjunctive mood)
ki gànesam should I take, should we take (subjunctive mood)
ki gánesir had he taken

(subjunctive mood)
ki gánesu should you take (subjunctive mood)
ki ganesimi should you (plural) take (subjunctive mood)
ki ganesini should they take (subjunctive mood)
ki i zhaghà bo bandiyàn bóni if there are many prisoners in a place
ki máte no bósan ma kya dehkár ya wàthan unless you become mine, what do I care for this country
ki no otherwise
ki...no unless
ki no bisàn awá no bim Unless you go, I shall not go.
ki pisà bimyán awá di bim If you go, I shall go also.
ki pushúren tan sòro akhtiyés that you may gorge yourself on her flesh
kicha how?
kicha asik How are you doing?
kicha asùs How are you?
kicha biti hoy How did it happen?
kicha ki because
kicha no why not?
kicha taf kòyan the sun is very warm, How hot is the sun!
kilál a kind of cheese
kilàl len bòya Is cheese available?
kiláwo a cake of compressed grapes
kilim lettuce
kiméri a woman
kimèri kiméri alòy lesbian sex
kimèri kya maskiran what does the woman want?
kimèriya Is it a woman?
kipini spoon, a small spoon
kirkót loose skin wrapped around the legs and feet and used by mountaineers as boots
kishik to plough a field, to plow
kishiman I plow
kishini a plow
kishinyan furrows, trenches in earth made by a plow
kishipilày a spotbill, a type of duck
kishípi a magpie, a magpie-robin, a bird of the species "Copsychus Saularis"
kishiràn he ploughs
kishman agriculture, ploughing, farming
kishmán korik to cultivate, to farm, to sow seeds
Kishmán Mas October
kishti a boat
kishun a sand fly
kitáb a book
kitàbo rerán he is reading a book
kitábo retáy he read a book
kitòri dried mulberries
kiyawát when?
kiwàli which one?
kiwáli ki whoever that
kiwálote to which one?
kiwàlu whereabouts?, which one?, which?
kiwàlu. Chinàra. Whereabouts? In Chinar.
kiwòshki which way?
Kiyàr a village below Trichmir
kizhibéik to move, to shake (transitive)
kizhibik to move (intransitive), to shake (intransitive)
kizhibomán I am shaking, I move (intransitive)
klinj bent
Klinz a village near Chitral Proper
klup a pock on the face
ko do it! (imperative)
ko why?
ko pashéyim why should I show?
ko threnzkusán Why are you stretching you arms?
kòbachen what for?, why?
koch a clump of trees with grape vines, a forest, a jungle, a vine

kochùni Hail! An expression greeting approval or praise
kogh a type of wild dog found in Upper Chitral
koghùnu mosquito
Koghúzi a village on the way to Upper Chitral
Kóhi Farzámd a mountain behind Sararichi, elevation 6185 meters
Kòhi Mandàras a mountain near Singéyik elevation 6631 meters
Kohistàn an area in Dir
kohistáni a mountaineer
kohistáni roy hillmen
kohistàni roy asùsi we are mountain men
kohl a place where oxen walk over wheat for threshing purposes, a threshing floor
kohl bone
kòhli left, the opposite of right
kóhli host the left hand
kòhli wàlti baghày he went off to the left
kohn a type of homemade shoe made of goat skin, loose boots made of skin used in Upper Chitral
kohngòr a sword
kohngór diyàk a swordsman
kohngòrband a sword belt
kohngòro tukhùni the blade of a sword
kohpik to cough, to gather, to pick
kohrúro zokh a thistle
kóhsa a goatee, a small beard
Koht a village in Turkohw
Kohw the predominant race in Chitral, whose members were the original speakers of the language Kohwar, also spelled Kho or Khow; the area encompasing the left branch of the river in Upper Chitral including Mulkohw
Kohwàr the predominant language of Chitral, also spelled Khowar
Kohwàr zabán hush komàn I understand the Khowar language, I speak Khowar
kohy a kind of cap, a round knitted cap used in prayer, a woman's cap
kóhyo suyitày she sewed the cap
kokdùm a type of bird with a short tail
kóli crooked
kolù a chukàr, a partridge, a type of game bird of the species "Alectoris chukar"
kóluyurj a goshawk, female falcon
kom I do (present indefinite tense), I will do
komán I am doing (present tense)
komiyàt a tribe, a clan
kòna a corner
kòngor a sword
kòno why not?
konòla isn't it true?, Why not, please?
kònobachen tonúshupost jam Ibex skin is the best for making boots
kopés the headgear worn by Kalash women
koràk a maker, a person who makes, a person who acts or does something, an actor
korák birày he used to make
korák biretàm I discovered later that I could do it
koráw asítam I was doing (within a definite period of time)
koràw oshotám I was doing
korawastám I was doing
korawúr he used to do, he would do
korè do it!
koréik to arrange
kóri closed, done, having done (absolutative participle)
kòri asitam I had done
kòri asúm I have done

kóri shik to be shut, to be closed
korik to do, to make, to light a fire
korikar from the doing
koriko something which has been done
kòriko no bòsi we can not do it
korikobachen for the doing
korikomuji amidst the doing
korikosum with the doing
koritám I did
kórma angik to use
kòrma asùm I am busy
kòrmo of working, to the work
kormòbachen on account of the work
kormòte to the place of work
koróm I do
koròman I light a fire
koròmi you (plural) do
koróni they do
koronyán they do
koroyàn he does
koròs you will do
korósi we do
koróy he will do
kórum business, job, work
kòrum korik to work
korumghàr industrious
kórumo kuhleytáy he accomplished the task
korúr a boil, an inflamed swelling on the skin containing pus
korùr do it! (imperative plural)
korùr ten million
kòrwi compulsory self-help performed during the reign of the mehtars in the form of repairing roads and constructing water channels, forts, and bridges
kos whom?
kos bachèn for whom?
kos bachí for whom?
kos istór whose horse?
kos paràn̄u lot biráni the rest was old rags
kosàr from whom
kosh a blister
Kosht a village in Mulkohw
Kosht Zom a mountain between Kosht and Shekhniyák, elevation 4760 meters
kosik to flow, to walk, to wander about
kosíko for walking
kòsiko bo nawàhts úshu pin boy walking will be difficult because you will keep sinking in the snow
kòsitam I wandered about
kóste to whom
kòste wot praw whom did you vote for?
kóski in the real sense
kot a fight, a quarrel, an argument, a coat
kot bik to fight, to quarrel
kòtbak quarrelsome
kotèik to cause to quarrel
kotíni a hammer
Kotogaz An a pass from Zundrangràm to Wakhan, elevation 5468 meters
Kotshomáy a Kalash goddess, also known as Ush
kòwor a pigeon, a homming pigeon, a blue rock pigeon, a type of bird
koworik a type of duck
koyit a fig, a fig tree, a type of tree
Krakár a Kalash village in Bumboret valley
kramiman I am threshing
krat a craking sound
krat korik to crack the joints
krem the back, a part of the body
krèm koti the ribs in the back
krémdok hunchbacked
krenik to buy
krenim I will buy
kreniman I am buying
krenj a wrinkle, furrows, wrinkles

krenj bik to be wrinkled
Krinj a village in Lotkuh where an antimony mine and a small refinery is located
krizma an iris, a type of flower found in Garam Chashma and in Upper Chitral
kromik to thresh by walking oxen over wheat
kropik to crow, to make the sound of a bird
krot a big piece of timber, a log, timber
kruts an arm or leg which has fallen asleep
kruts bik to have one of the limbs fall asleep, to have the feeling one gets when one's leg falls asleep
kruy auburn hair, reddish brown hair, red, brown
krúy bloodshot, eyes inflamed to redness
kruy pàsha a cloth put over a saddle
kruyitátu dark brown hair
kuchá a path, a small street
Kuchàr a mountain near Uzhnú, elevation 5791 meters
kuchày a boil, a wart, an inflamed swelling on the skin containing pus
kuchéik to rub, to scratch an itch, to scratch
kuchèiman I am scratching, I rub
kúchi kùchi a cry used to call a dog
kuchùhn buckwheat
kuh the low country, the lowlands
kuh Lower Chitral
Kuh a village near Drosh
kuhàku a native of Lower Chitral
kuhi finished, completed
kúhle having finished
kuhlèy after accomplishing
kuhshún a house, smoke
kúhtu a lame person, lame
kukùli a puppy dog, a puppy
kulách a unit of length equal to the distance from middle finger to middle finger with both arms outstretched
kulàna a pointed top
kulàna kohy a peaked cap
kulúchi a baby chick
kulúm deep
kumál a chimney, a skylight, a hole in the roof which lets smoke out, a hole in the roof used as a chimney
kumáyt a black horse, black
kumoràn retáni the girls said
kumòru a girl
kumòru aluwèik to lure a girl into marrage, to lure a girl into illicit sex, to seduce a girl, to inveigle a girl into sex, to entice a girl into sex
kumóru ghalamús zheri asùr the girl is of low birth
kumòru koràk a casanova, a seducer of women
Kunár a province of Afghanistan across the boarder from Chitral
Kunisht a village in Rumbur
kúpul a hurdle
kùra on which place?, where?
kùra jam ishkár boy where will there be good hunting?
kúra lén boy where is it available?
kùra zhen shóra where is there a bed?
Kurágh a village in Upper Chitral
kuràng bay, dark reddish brown, a color of horses
kùrapat up to which place?
kùrapat bisàn up to what place are you going?
kurár from where?
kuràr gosán where are you coming from?
kurár haw from where have you come?, where have you come from?
Kuráy Gol a valley near Arandu

kúri to which place
kúri bisi? ta chit. where shall we go? Wherever you want.
kúri bisán where are you going?, where do you go?
kùri di chak a person who is ready to go everywhere
kùri hal bos where are you going to stay
kúri has biràn where does he go?
kurkún the elbow
kurkùn the outside corner of a building
Kurobákho Gol a valley leading from Owirdéh to passes to Wakhan
kúrsi a chair
kúru a field
Kurú a village near Ayun
kurùyi in the field
kush kulùk the testicles, the balls
kushik to kill for food, to slaughter, to slaughter an animal
kushiman I kill for food
kushish an attempt, an effort
kushish korik to attempt, to try
kushk the side between the armpit and the waist
kushkomùl the armpit
kushnaláku a slate, a thin stone with sharp edges
Kúshum a village near Drasun
kutér a knife, an axe
kutèran sóra with axes
kuthù lame, a lame person
kuthù bik to become lame
kuthúk a seed at the center of a fruit
kútu the shoulders
kútu a small room, a cabin, an apartment
kuy where?
kúy bagháy where did he go?
kuy bisán where are you going?
kùy bistàw where did you go?
kuzhd korik to shout

kya what?
kya alám kyáni bòmyan what has happened?
kya ánus gòsa will you come any day?
kya ánus ki since
kya ánus ki bi asúr no póshi asùm Since he went away I have not seen him
kya hálhe How are you? (corruption of Urdu)
kya hush kósi How should I know?
kya ishnári what is it?, what is this?
kya khabár I don't know.
kya ki whatever
kya ki zarurát hòy whatever need arises
kya kosán what are you going?
kya loliko bash zhaghá shèra is there anything worth seeing here?
kya méwa di lèko bòsa can you also find some fruits?
kya qésma what kind?
kya ráwoshoy what was he saying?
kya resán what do you say?
kya retáw what did you say?
kya shapik tayár sher What food is ready?
kya sud boy What is the benefit?
kya taklif sher what is the problem?
kya wakht when?
kya wakht no never
kya waqiyá biti sher what has happened?
kya zàyla what way?
kya zhaghá somewhere
kya zhaghá niki nowhere
kya zhaghà no nowhere
kyagh what?
kyágh binítaw What is your plan?
kyagh hájat sher máte lu det Tell me what you need
kyagh korosán what are you doing?

kyagh kosàn What are you doing?
kyagh. kya no. what is it?
kyagh reràn what does he say?
kyáni what?
kyáni bósan What are you doing there?
kyáni boy it does not matter, What good will he be?
kyàni ho what is happening?
kyáni hoy what happened?
kyáwakht ki as soon as, when
kyawákht ki chúchi hoy as soon as morning came
kyho which thing?
kyobachen what for?
kyòte what for?, why?
kyòte giti asùs For what reason have you come
lachèik to boil (transitive), to cause to boil
lachéiman I boil
lachùran it is boiling, it boils
lagh baldheaded, bald
laghál lapis lazuli, a type of semi-precious stone, a term of affection
laghsháy a vulture, a type of bird
laház slightly ill, slightly sick
laház asùm I am sick
lahàzi a sickness, an illness, a disease
lahkik to keep, to leave, to place, to put
lahkóman I keep, I place
láhkitam I put
láhkitay he put
lóhma lahú a girl or woman with sexy looks, a sexpot, a vamp
lahtúman I roll over
lak one hundred thousand
làke let him!
lakéla Let me, please!
lakik to let, to let go, to let loose, to allow, to grant sexual liberties
lákiko on allowing it
lákoman I allow, I let do
lal a form of address, a form of address to one of equal rank, brother, brother-in-law, cousin
lal komiyát a rich person, an aristocrat
láli a class which made up the highest government officials of the mitárs, the adèmzadas
laliman I look
lálmi land which produces crops without irrigation
lalù a cantaloupe, a melon, a muskmelon
lambár a unit of measure equal to the distance from the far shoulder to the end of the middle finger, a number
lándi a prostitute, an unfaithful wife, a trollop, a whore
làndi bok unfaithful wives
lándi ghèchi a girl or woman with sexy looks, a sexpot, a vamp
lándi khar a girl or woman with sexy looks, a sexpot, a vamp
lándizheri the child of a prostitute (derogatory term)
langàr a kitchen, a fireplace
Langàr a mountain behind Saraghràr, elevation 7061 meters
langúm I will move
langúman I am shaking, I move (intransitive)
Langurbàt a village near Arandu
lapéik to glitter
lapèiran it glitters
lárdu found (perfect participle)
làri a truck
lash slowly, slow, low speech
lash bíti goy he will come slowly
lash lu dèt speak softly!
lashkarghàyb a passing army of fairies, something which happens suddenly as an earthquake or a loud rumbling
lashkòsená go slower!
lasht a desert, a flat country, a plain, a steppe

lasht smooth, level, safe
Lasht a village in Yarkhun
láshta bo tahf kòyan the plain is very hot
Láshta Nisik Mas April
lashtàwi a woman who cannot go to marriage or funeral places because her children have suffered from Balahzhuni
Lashtkhòt a village in Turkohw
Laspùr a valley in Mastuj Tehsil, a valley in Upper Chitral which contains a village by the same name, a village in Upper Chitral
latén a lamp
laténo chakàwe light the lamp
law the bud of a fruit
Láwari a mountain pass leading from Ashret to Dir
Lawéy a village on the side of Shishi valley
laweyáno a person from the village Lawey
Lawgurù a village in Birir
lawíri a female plant
láwíri kan a tree which bears fruit
lawkàt a loquat tree, the fruit of a loquat tree, a tree of the species "Eriobotrya Japonica"
Làwri a mountain pass leading to Dir, known in Urdu as Lawari
lawz a word
lay spotted, having different colors
lay púshi a piebald cat, a cat of many colors
láydar spotted
Layegál a high mountain pass leading out of Chitral not normally used for travel
layèq fit, suitable
layfrèzi a Himalayan greenfinch, a bird of the species "Carduelis Spinoides"
laygá a cow with more than one color
Láyla one of a pair of twin stars
Làyla Majinun a pair of twin stars visible in the evenings
laymir an ox with more than one color
Laymóch another name for the Red Kafir god Giz, a brave man
láysi a dog with more than one color
Lazòro the chief of a tribe of devils in Red Kafir folklore
le something which has been found, having found
lek to find, to reap
lem I will find
léman I find
len bik to find, to be available
lenč a knot
end dik to knot, to tie a knot
lénzhu the bark of a tree
leshò chihr cow's milk
leshpèyu a goat, a sheep, an animal with a small hoof
léshu a cow, cattle
leshù zhow a man who has sexual intercourse with a cow, a man who commits bestiality
leshupóshu cow manure, cow shit used as fertilizer, manure
leshurich cow dung, cow manure, cow shit
léshurichu a cowherd
lètam I found
ley blood
ley dik to bleed
ley dòman I bleed
leyán blood
ligini the tongue
liginiya soràng dirù a person who is not willing to speak
lik to suck
lilót lilòt big, large or huge things
lilòt lilòt bokht a classification of big rocks
limàn I suck
litám I sucked
lochik to boil, to cook (intransitive)
loghànu a type of food eaten in Chitral
loh a piece of metal which is

red hot
lohtik to roll, to roll over
lólitam I saw
longèik to move, to shake (transitive)
longéiman I move (transitive)
longík to move, to shake (intransitive)
lolik to look, to look at, to regard, to see
loliko bash worth seeing
Lon a village near Reshun
loq rags
lot big, elder, great, large, old
lot bik to grow
lòt bokht a big stone
lot chilàh the coldest part of the winter
lot chohmik leprosy, a contageous disease
lot hardiyi generous
Lot Masjít the grand mosque in Chitral Proper
Lot Mitár the "Great Mitàr", Aman-ul-Mulk
lot mosh a big man, a famous personality
lòta a kind of water pot
Lótdeh a village known in Nuristan as Bargimatal
lothorò a master, a superior
lothòro brar elder brother
lothóro chamút the thumb, the big toe
lothóromula an assistant to a superior
lotkhyéni a glutton, a person who eats too much
Lotkuhwár a language spoken in Lotkuh, unrelated to Khowar, also know as Munji-Yidgha
lotpòngi cattle, oxen, any animal with a large hoof
lots lightweight, light, lucky, not heavy
lots korik to make something lighter
low a fox
lóyi a levy, an irregular soldier
lu a language, a word, answer, a message, talk
lu dèt Speak!, Talk!, Tell me!
lu dik to answer, to say, to tell
lu dirú they spoke
lu dòman I answer, I talk
lu kasiyàk a gossip, a person who is constantly backbiting, a person who maligns others who are not present, a person who talks behind another persons back
lu màte det speak to me!, tell me
lu mo dèt do not tell
lu pray ki bo mehrbáni he said that you are very kind
lugàr a chatterbox, a person who talks incessantly
lùik to bray, to howl, to make the cry of a donkey, to make the howl of an animal
lùiman I bray, I make the cry of a donkey, I howl
Lùli a Kalash song
lúmu conversation
lùmu dik to converse to talk
Lun Gol a valley leading to Ispindar Sar
lung bald
Lúnkho a pair of twin peaks behind Sararichi with elevations of 6902 and 6895 meters
Lúnku a village near Parsing
lúsp bíti sher it is reality, it is not a dream
lùspa reality, the opposite of a dream
luwán a tale, words (objective case)
lúwo dìyár he shall give his word, he shall pledge, he shall promise
lùwo no zhirèyru a person who cannot keep a secret
luzát cunning
ma me, my, of me
ma afàs my desire
ma andáw kóyàn I am suffering from fever

ma bah ko kiss me!
ma bo armán bòyan I am very envious, I have a great longing
ma bo tikír sher I am very anxious
ma bóko andàw kòyan my wife has fever
ma brar asùr khur no only my brother is here, no one except my brother is here
ma bulbúl a term of affection, my nightingale
ma chamèran I am in pain, it hurts me
ma chátiro resht awáy my tent has been carried away by an avalanche
ma chehk said of a person for whom one hold great affection, my disease, my illness, my sickness
ma chilim chóki sher my pipe is lighted up
ma dawán istòr asúr my horse is very fast
ma dok koriko bòsa can you carry me on your back?
ma doyàn he is beating me
ma dur Mestúcha shur my home is in Mastuj
ma dúrar tan durápat from my house to his own house
ma durdána my pearl, my gem, a term of affection
ma gàni alós take me away, take me along
ma gham my sorrow, my dear, a term of affection
ma ghech my eye, a term of affection
ma ghosh no boyán I have no leisure time
ma gumán bòyan ki àli háya chahto dóni I think the duck will alight on this pond
ma hàrdi my heart, a term of affection
ma hardiyi no gòyan I have no recollection, I don't remember
ma hardiyi sher I still remember it
ma hay it came to me, it is my turn
ma i mukàyi sher I have a shotgun
ma i shòqa ganèli I have to buy a shoga
ma ishkáma biran I have diarrhea
ma ishkama chameiràn I have a pain in my stomach
ma ispashùr jam mosh my father-in-law is a good man
ma ispusàro dur sher it is my sister's house
ma jigàr my liver, a term of affection
ma jùbar behchistani two of my loads are left behind
ma kára niki I have not heard about it
ma kára no pray I did not hear
ma kàra pray I heard it, I have heard about it
ma karpàshang chòki sher I have caught cold
ma khosh I like, I love, my dear, my choice
ma khosh asùs I love you, I like you
ma khosh no I do not like
ma kya hájat sher what do I want with it?
ma kya kosán why do you call me?
ma laghàl my lapis, my precious stone, a term of affection
ma lùwo kar ko Hear my advice!
ma námo my name
ma oràru góyan I am sleepy, I want to sleep
ma osényo nigé wash my handkerchief!
ma pasháwe show me!
ma pong kosh biti shéni there are blisters on my feet
ma shetán my devil (spoken with affection to a loved one)
ma shirin my sugar, my sweet,

a term of affection
ma tat bachá oshòy my father was a king
ma yar my friend
ma zhan my soul, a term of affection
ma zhánta everything I have is yours, a term of affection
ma zhaw a form of address to one of junior work, my son
ma zhàwo my son's (possession)
màbachen for me
Mach a high mountain pass leading out of Chitral not normally used for travel
màchih honey
màchih gòghu a bee
machihr yoghurt, curd
máchis matches
machúli the testicles, the balls (slang), the name of a character in a story
Madaglàsht a valley at the top of Shishi valley, a village at the top of Shishi valley where Farsi is spoken and which is inhabited by Tajiks
madár chot a mother fucker (offensive term derived from English and Urdu)
madàra patient behavior
madára korik to reward, to show kindness, to show patience in friendship
màdat a help
màdat dik to help
madíri a hem
madiri korik to hem
madiyàn a mare, a female horse
madók a dam
madrása a school for religious education
madúgzhal a Kalash mausoleum where coffins bearing their dead are put, a Kalash graveyard
màgar but
mágas a fly, flies
maghzér a vulture, a type of bird
maghz the brain
Mahadèw the Great God of the Kalash
Mahàndeyo the Great God of the Kalash, also known as Mahadéw
máhar a dowery
mahch red pepper
mahméz a jump
mahméz korik to jump
Mahmúd Shah the ruler of Badakhshan who invaded Chitral in 1868 but was defeated by the Chitralis at Darband in Yarkhun and driven back
mahmúdi a short knife used for stabbing, a dagger, a knife
Mahomed Bège a tribe of Chitral
mahómad khàna a council chamber
màhraka a feast, a royal feast
mahràm a waiter for the mehtar
mahramán an assistant to the yasawal in the time of the mitàrs
mahúl reasonable
mahwári menstrual period (Urdu word)
Majàm one of the passes from Bumboret to Bashgal
Màjes a tribe residing primarily in Upper Terich valley
Majnun one of a pair of twin stars brightly visible in the evening sky
mákala times
makiòl atmosphere
mal a nest, goods, property, livestock, riches
malágh a bag made in the end of a cloth
malàkh a locust
malál delay, late
malàl bik to delay
malàl hòtam I was late
malál hoy It is late?, Is he late?
malàl mo bos don't delay?
malamàt a curse
malamát korik to curse, to abuse
malàn property
malán sar about the property

malàng mosh a man who does not care about anything, an unorthodox person, a beggar
Maldèsh a village in Rumbur
malgiri companion, comrade, friend
Malkàr a place near Arandu
malòsh a Kalash sacrificial alter
Málozom a mountain between Brep and Gilgit, elevation 5661 meters
malúm awareness
málum bik to appear, to seem
malum bòyan it appears
málum niki it doesn't make any difference, it is not known
máma uncle, a mother's brother
man a unit of weight equal to 40 ser or 37.324 kilos
màna forbidden
mána korik to forbid
manàsa nishe sit by me
mandágh a heron, a crane, a long legged long billed wading bird
Mandarit a village in Birir
manhús an evil or ominous creature
manhùso zhaw the son of an evil or ominous creature (abusive term)
máni semen, sperm
màni bik to ejaculate
manik to plaster, to rub
manim I will plaster, I will rub
maniman I plaster
manis you will confess
mánis a calf, a young cow, a male calf
Manjàm a village in Bashgal
maqeqàr thirsty
maqeqár a large bag made of skin and used for carrying flour, a bag made of two goatskins
maqeqàr khoyéni portly, corpulent, excessively fat, stout, chubby
maqeqàr korik to become fed up, to be vexed, to be annoyed
maqsúm a boy who has never in life been involved in affairs relating to sex and marriage, an innocent
marách mulberry, a white mulberry tree
marachò chonè stomp the branch of the mulberry treel (to cause the mulberries to fall to the ground)
maràk a murderer
maramát a repair
maramát korik to fix, to repair
mardúm azàr a person who enjoys displeasing other people
marè kill it!
margúsht a centipede, a type of insect
marik to kill, to murder
marim I am going to kill
mariman I murder
maristán a slave, a slave girl, a servant, a vassal
maristàn zhéri the child of a slave (abusive term)
maristàngini slaves
markàn haze, mist
markhór a type of large game, markhor, a type of Ibex
marùr kill! (imperative plural)
mas month, moon
mas tòri shik to be about to give birth
masalé the holy word
másala spices and oils used for flavoring (Urdu word)
masàr from me
Masén a shepherd in Kalash folklore
mashála that is good fortune!
mashárba a small water vessel, a lotah, a kind of water pot (Farsi word)
mashkík to search for, to search, to summon, to want
mashkimán do you want?, I will want
mashkisana are you ordering

me?
mashùr famous
mashúr mosh a famous person
masjid a mosque
masòra on me
masòra zoráwar asúr he is stronger than I
masqarà a joke
masqarabáz a joker, a person who is constantly making jokes
masqarabàzi korik to tease in a good natured manner, to joke, to jest
Mastúj an important village in Upper Chitral known in Khowar as Mestúch
masúm with me
másum choy rupáya shéni I have six rupees on me
màsum gye come with me
masúm khot mo bos don't quarrel with me
másum lu dèt talk with me
màsum màdat det help me
matán bistara shéni I have got my own bedding
matày candy
màte to me
máte angyé bring for me!
máte det Give me!, give to me
màte grinj mo angyè don't bring rice for me
máte istòr oche ju shóqa di anzéitày he also sent me a horse and two shogas
màte malùm sher I am aware of that
màte nishan det tell me
màte páta niki it is not known to me
màte shapík angyò bring me bread!
máte tseq kòrum kóre do a little work for me!
máten to me
máten awrikobachèn istòr zaruràt I want to ride a horse
Mathkibápo one of the passes from Rumbur to Bashgal
mathsokék a Kalash religious ceremony
mátlab a result
mátlab shik to mean
matsí fish
matsikhòr a cormorant, a type of bird which dives for fish
màtsiyo kabáb shéra is there fried fish?
matlábo design, intention, plan
mawl goods
mawlàna a religious man usually the leader of prayer in a mosque (Urdu word)
Mawlày the local name for a branch of Islam observed in Upper Chitral by followers of the Aga Khan
máylis assembly, parliament, a tribal counsel, a meeting of friends, a music concert
màyna a myna bird
mayòn a golden oriole, a bird of the species "Oriolus Oriolus"
Mazhé a tribe of Chitral
mazhègh a female markhor, a female wild goat
mazhi things which have been swept away
mazhí awáw you have taken everything from me
mazhik to sweep
mazhíman I am sweeping
mazhíni a broom
mazhítáw you clean the dust from the floor
mazigár the afternoon prayer of a muslim, said at approximately 4:00 P.M.
meh the waist
mèh bòti asúr he is bound at the waist
mèher mercy
mèherbani thank you
meherbàni lands given by the mehtar to certain adamzadas
meherbáni arér he did him a favor
mèhi him sher the snow is waist

deep
méhi no tariran it does not reach around the waist
mehrbàn merciful
mèhrbani thank you
mehrbáni a present, a reward
mehrbáni kòre please!
mehrbàni korik to reward
mèhtar the title of the former rulers of Chitral (Farsi word), also pronounced mitár
mekh a nail
ména a myna, a type of bird
mènu a guest
menùwan zhaghà a guest house, a guest room, a room in a Chitrali house where guests are entertained, which is separate from the family quarters
merdich the afternoon, a four o'clock tea, a snack
mergi epilepsy, a type of disease, a problematic personality
mergi pèri bad fairies, a fairy which causes the disease of
mershikàr a falconer, a trainer game birds
meskin a child of less than six years old, a person whose mother has died
Mestúch Mastuj, the most important village in Upper Chitral
Mestùch Sonóghorar tòri sher Mastuj is above Sonoghor, Mastuj is further up the river than Sonoghor
mestúchiki a person from Mestuch
mèwa a fruit
mèwa pòchitani the fruits ripened
mez a table
mézban host (as opposed to guest) (an Urdu word sometimes used in Khowar)
mi gom I am going to urinate
mi pulungúshtu these finger rings
mihéndi a vegetable which is imported from India and is used to provide a reddish color for cosmetic purposes (Urdu word)
mijàz disposition
mik an uncle, a form of address to one of superior rank
mik to urinate
mikgini uncles
miki an uncle, a father's brother
miko bik to urinate, to piss
miko bimán I am going to urinate, I am going to make water, I am going to take a piss (slang), I am going to the toilet (polite)
miko zhaw a cousin
mim I will urinate
miman I am urinating
minut a minute
Miragrám a village three miles from Sonoghor
mirakhòr a groom, an official rank in the time of the mitárs, the man who looked after the horses
mirás a person with some property,
miràsa sher there is an owner
mirghi a wicked spirit who will be present at doomsday, epilepsy
Mirkáni a village down from Drosh at the mouth of Ashret Gol
mirza a learned man, the most educated man in the area
mis a hot metal plate, a favor
misaná are you going to urinate?, would you like to take a piss? (slang), do you want to go to the toilet?
misel a court file, court documents, a deed
misgár a tinsmith
mit these ones
mit bo bòni these few have become many
mitár mehtar (Farsi word), the

king of Chitral, a position formally abolished in 1972

Mitár Afzal-ul-Mulk the ruler of Chitral from 1892, who killed three of his brothers including Bahram-ul-Mulk, until he was killed by Sher Afzal in 1893

Mitàr Aman-ul-Mulk the "Great Mitár" who ruled Chitral from 1857 until his death in 1892, who, in his life, never left Chitral and who had 25 sons and 40 daughters

Mitár Amir-ul-Mulk the ruler of Chitral from 1895 until he made an alliance with Umara Khan and therefore was deposed by the British later the same year and deported to India

Mitàr Mukhtarám Shah the ruler of Chitral from 1856 until 1857

Mitár Muzafar-ul-Mulk the ruler of Chitral from 1943 until his death in 1949

Mitár Nasir-ul-Mulk the ruler of Chitral from 1936 until his death in 1943.

Mitàr Nizam-ul-Mulk the ruler of Chitral from 1893 until he was assassinated in 1895 while falconering at Broz

Mitár Sayif-ul-Mulk the ruler of Chitral from 1954, when he inherited the title at the age of five, until he lost his power in 1969 due to a legislative act of the government of Pakistan.

Mitár Sàyif-ur-Rehman the ruler of Chitral from 1949 until he was killed in an airplane crash on Lawri Top in 1954

Mitár Shah Afzal the ruler of Chitral from 1840 until his death in 1856

Mitàr Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk the Mitár who ruled Chitral from 1895 until his death in 1936 and who had 16 sons

Mitár Shuja-ul-Mulko chor bókgini khur chor qumày asitáni. Mitár Shuja-ul-Mulk had four wives and four concubines.

mitárjáw a prince, a son of the mitàr, a male descendant of the mitár

Mitarjaw Yadgàr Beg an illegitimate son of Sher Afzal who fought the British in 1895 and was defeated

mitáro bandéiru kyàni kósi it is the mitár's order, what can we do?

mitàrzháw mánasa tan shadaro weshétay the mitár's son sent me his servant

miyaná a purse

miyáru gik to go to urinate, to want to urinate

Mizhgòl a village in Mulkohw

mo do not

mo short for hàmo

mo boghè do not go!

mo koré Don't do it!

moch pepper

Mogh a village in Lotkuh

mogh a type of púti made in the village Mogh of exceptional quality

Moghláng a village in Túrkohw near Anoshah pass at an elevation of 10,750 feet

Mòghlang a mountain near Rich village in Turkohw were a bonfire used to be lit as a signal to indicate that the Russians were invading

Mohammad Begé a tribe residing primarily in Kosht

Mohammad Dusté a tribe residing primarily in Moroy and Gohkir

Mohammad Isa a foster-brother of Sher Afzal and the chief who was the leader of the insurrection against the British in 1895 but was defeated

mokh the face, the cheeks of

the face, the face of a mountain, the side of a hill
móko please don't!
Moién Deh a village near the office of the Deputy Commissioner
Moién Moròy Lower Moroy, a village
Mòni the Red Kafir god who freed the sun and the moon from captivity
monòt inauguration
Mordèr a village in Mulkohw
morèik to message, to squeeze
Morí another name for the village Moroy
Morich a village in Turkohw
moròy deer
Moróy a village on the way to Upper Chitral
moròyan thow dèyko wakhta lot shará len boy In the deer mating season big markhor are to be found.
mosár khalás released from his
mosh man, person, husband
mosh gàri courage
mosh koràk a prostitute
mosh óche kimeriyàn men and women
mosh shunèn bashéiran a man is singing
mósha boghdú a girl who is not a virgin, an unchaste woman
mòshen men
mòsho troy zhizhàw astáni the man had three sons
mòshote retáy she said to her husband
móyu licorice
mosim the weather
mosimi andáw malaria, a type of disease
motòr a car, a motor, an automobile
motòro pon kura tóri sher how far has the motor road reached
mowáf a pardon
mowáf korik to excuse, to forgive, to pardon
muwajib wages, a salary
mùda time
muda achá time after
múdi a shed for cattle
mudùri the trunk of a tree
mufid useful (Urdu word)
mugulúm the wool of an ibex, possibly mixed with duck feathers
mùhafizat defense (Arabic word)
muhàjer a refugee
Muhtaram Shah the first ruler of Chitral from the House of Katur, who drove the Rayis Dynasty into Badakhshan
mujáhid an Islamic holy warrior
mujahidin Islamic holy warriors
mujústi the femur, the thigh-bone
mùka buckshot
múkha face to face
múkhodish korik to frown, to scowl
mukàyi a shotgun
mukhén a porch, a veranda
múkho chùhyi a frown, a scowl
mukhochúy korik to frown, to scowl
mukùl a monkey
mukho chuy korik to scowl
mul a traditional type of Chitrali bed formed by filling a large square area with hay, a traditional type of bed made by constructing a wooden frame and filling it with the straw from rice, a bed
mul a type of food eaten in Chitral
mul the roots of a tree
mulàrèni bedding
mulk a common family name, a district, country
múlki the deputy commissioner or, previously, the political agent
mùla under
-mula underneath

mùla bik to go under, to go underneath, to have sexual intercourse from the point of view of the woman
múla nishik to dive
mulèn lower
múli below, downhill, down, lower
-múll lower down, below
mùli deh downtown, a village lower down the river
Múlkohw a major valley in Upper Chitral
mulkòhn a violet, a type of flower
múlla a religious man, usually the leader of prayer in a mosque (Pashtu word)
mùlo safár a trip to lower Pakistan
múlo shun the lower lip
Múnchi the natives of Madakhlasht
mundaláy bread made from green peas
Munjáni another name for the Munji Yidghà language
Munji Yidghá a language spoken in Upper Lotkuh, also known as Yugdah, of the Indic branch, Eastern group, Pamir subgroup
murdàr carrion, dead and decaying flesh
murgh zarìn a golden pheasant, a type of bird
murghulùm the down of birds, the wool of an ibex
murmushán kaláw a rat
mùrwat a screw
musála a prayer rug (Urdu and Arabic word)
mushaqát hard work
mushaqát korík to work hard
mushaqáti distress, labor
mushich a type of grass grown in the mountains of Chitral and used to feed animals, luzerne grass
mushk the testicles
mushrikin idol worshippers (Arabic word)
musht a unit of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the end of the clenched fist
mushtáq flat nosed, a person with an Oriental face
múshti the first
Muskotùk an ironsmith in Red Kafir folklore
Musulmàn a Muslim
mut a loop formed by the thumb and forefinger
mut dik to masturbate
mutéik to massage
mútu a female ibex
mùtu a dull knife, blunt, dull
muwájib pay
muyík to confine
muyiman I confine
muzdùr labor
muzdùri a salary, wages, pay, working
muzh bone marrow, marrow, the center, middle
Muzh Mas May
muzhár out of
mùzhi between
Muzhigràm a village in Lotkuh
muzhústi the femur, the thighbone
myáru góyana do you want to go to the toilet?
na balégh prepubescent
na fákhum a person having no sense, like a child
na khilàf a person who does things of his own will, an unyielding person
na layéq unfit, not suitable
na wakht too late
nabát occasion, turn
nabát nabàta in turn, turn by turn
nabehèl a person who has been disowned, a person who has been repudiated by his father, a son whose father has declared that he is not his son, one who will not succeed in any task in his life

naf the belly button, the navel
nafákhum a girl or child who is too small to understand anything, having a child-like innocence, innocent
nàfal extra prayers not required by God but considered beneficial
nafs sexual desire
nafsbàndi an abortion, a forceable termination of pregnancy
Naghàr a village across the river from Mirkáni
naghláchu a rolling pin used for kneading
nághli a door latch, a window latch
naghzenín lovely, nice, a handsome child brought up in riches and care
nághzi dirty
nah a trough, an aquaduct
nahàng an ogre, a monster of folklore that feeds on human beings
nahanishàk the most respected person in the house of the bridegroom, the member of the grooms family who accompanies the bride to her new home
nahúsh a girl or child who is too small to understand anything
nakh a floor, an area in the house surrounded by boards and filled with straw where people sleep, the place in the house where the mul is located
nakhdáru a small beam or board
nakhòy a pea
nakhshà a map
nakht a legitimate child
nal a horseshoe
nal a rice paddy
nal chakiyák a blacksmith, a farrier, a person who shoes horses, a veterinarian
nal chokik to shoe a horse
nal dik to plant rice
nàla a stream
nalbánd a farrier, a blacksmith
nalán the pulling of weeds
nalán korik to weed, to pull weeds, to pick weeds
nàlu a quiver, steep
nam a name
namárt a person who is in poor physical condition and has no energy for sexual intercourse more than once a month, a man who is impotent (Urdu word)
namazigàr the sunset
namèik to name, to give a name, to say a name, to call a name
namùs something done to impress people, such as pretending not to be hungry, dignified
namúsi famous for generosity, a person who keeps his dignity
namúti barefoot
nan mother, mother-in-law
nan tan zháwote chonjór ganitáy the mother bought a pellet-bow for her own son
nanbèli a stepmother
Nandòshi a popular love song in Chitral
náne oh mother! (same as e nan)
nang a demon
nàngini mothers (plural)
náni mommy, mother
nánosum together with his mother
nantàt parents
napatèli a virgin girl, a maiden
náqsha picture
naqát cash money
nári a male plant
nàri gas long grasses
nári kan a tree which bares no fruit (literally, a male tree)
nári maràch a male mulberry tree
narinj an orange
nàrishuni a male dog
narìza discontented, dissatisfied
narkùku a rooster, a male chicken
Narsati a tribe which lives in

Arandu, also the language of that tribe
Narsatiwàr a language spoken in Arandu, also known as Gawár Bati
nas a bit, a piece
nas one quarter, a quarter
nása close to, near (post position)
násawz out of order
nash bik to have a miscarriage
nashk a beak
nàsha a drunkard, a person who is high on hashish
násha hashish
násha korák alcohol, hashish, something which causes intoxication
nàsha piyák a drunkard, a hashish smoker
nasi there
nasib fate
násihat advice
naskárowalu the nostrils
nast before (concerning a place), forward, first in a race, in front
nast bik to lead
nast bos get before me!, stand before me!, take the lead
nast nèik to outdo, to outride, to throw the furthest
nast neiman I am in a position to outride, I win
nàstu a river bank, beside
naswár snuff
nawàbzada a prince
nawáhts blocked, difficult, unable, a blocked road
nàwbat a turn
Nawsháq a mountain in Chitral
Nawròz a Mawlay festival celebrated in Lotkuh and in Upper Chitral
nayi a barber
nayib subadár a military rank below subadàr
nayúr it will come in sight, visible
nayurán it appears, it came in sight
nazgústi dirty
nazhibeli inedible, not suitable for eating
nàzhor a belch, a burp
Nazir di hatéra asitáy Nazir was also there
Nazir di hatèra biráy Nazir is reported to have been there
Nazironasi Nazir's house
nazúrpir grain donated to poor people
negh alik to swallow
negzán a virgin girl
nèim I shall make visible
néik to take out, to remove something, to show, to make visible
néitam I took out
newès grandchild
néza a spear
nezé take it out! (imperative)
nigik to wash (transitive), to develop film
nika a pronouncement of marriage
nikanama a marriage certificate
niki it is not, non-existant, not, no
nikya are there no?
nimàr weight
niméik to measure, to weigh, to evaluate, to judge
niméiman I measure
nimèzh a prayer, prayer
nimèzh korik to pray
nimezhéni a prayer rug
niràng a type of dagger used by the Nuristanis, a dagger, a kind of dagger used by the Kalash
niróghi inside out, on the wrong side, the underneath side of a sewn cloth
Nirsát Gol A stream running through Chitral Proper
nirwàzu a flat wooden structure which a person pulls to level a field
Nisa Gol a valley in Yarkhun which was the sight of a famous

battle in 1895 where a British relief force defeated the forces of Mohammad Isa

nisáy he came out, he rose

niséstam I came out, I rose

nishák a person who is sitting, a gathering of women after a child has been born

nishák birày he is sitting

nishán presents, gifts

nishàn a mark, a symbol

nishàni they sat

nishàw you sat

nishày he sat down, he sat, she sat

nishé Sit down!

nishèik to circumcise, to make a person sit down

nishi asák birày he is sitting

nishi asítam I had sat down

nishik to dwell, to exist, to live, to sit

nishim I will sit down

nishiman I dwell, I live

nishitàm I sat down

nishpelik to pull up weeds, to weed

nishpeliman I pull up weeds, I weed

Nishtir a village beyond Lúnku

nisik to appear, to ascend, to climb, to come out, to go away, to leave, to mount, to pass through, to recover, to rise as the sun or moon

nisim I will come out, I will prove to be

nisiman I climb, I leave, I am coming out

nisiran the sun rises

nisitàm I came out, I emerged

niskár the nose

nitàk the gums, the tissue along the jaw that surrounds the teeth

nitàk the palate, the roof of the mouth

niwerik to choose, to split apart, to sort out

niweriman I choose

niweshik to write

niweshiman I am writing

niyàmat crops

Niyamatula a son of Mohammad Beg, who founded a tribe by that name

nizàra a sight, a view

nizhéik to take off clothing (transitive), to undress

nizhík to flay, to take off clothing

nizhu a mole on the face

no no, denial, refusal

no asiru uninhabited

no asitày now he is not at home

no astáy he was not there

no betáy he could not do it

no bik to not be able, to fail

no biko on his not being able (to do so), a person who has failed to do something

no bim ma ghosh niki I will not go because I don't have time

no chichiru having untrained manners, untaught

no dik to miss, to not give

no duniru a person who acts without thinking

no gomàn I am not coming

no khosháym I dislike

no thiyèli an excited person, an uncontrollable child, uncontrollable

no zhibomàn I am not eating, I don't want to eat

Nobáyisnon Zom a mountain near Mulkohw, elevation 6600 meters

nogh a new moon, fresh, new

noghòr a castle, a fort, a palace, a royal palace

Noghór Zom a mountain between Shagràm and Kosht, elevation 4545 meters

noghòra toritáy he reached the castle

noghòrchi one who has come from the palace

noghòro andreni qap sher it is stuffy in the fort, there is no air

noghóro lolitáy he looked at the castle
noghórogona near the castle
nohenjik to comfort, to have patience
nohenjiman I comfort
nòkhi a spout, a water drain pipe, a wooden pipe used in a water mill
nol sweet vernal-grass, a type of grass
nolà no please, not (emphatic), no
nóla hes jam this is better (literally, "no, this is good")
Noshàq the 33rd highest mountain in the world, elevation 24,581 feet or 7492 meters, located behind Trichmir
Noshbù a village in Birir
noyik to appear, to come in sight
núma not yet, not as yet
nushpuléku it is going to fall
nuspuliko something likely to be uprooted
nushpùliko bik to be uprooted, to have the teeth almost come out, to be nearly uprooted and ready to fall
nuqsàn an accident, an injury, a loss, damage
Nuqsàn a high mountain pass leading out of Chitral not normally used for travel
Nuw Bazàr the newly developed bazaar in Chitral Proper on the way to Chew Pul
nuwés a brother's daughter, a brother's son, a granddaughter, a nephew, a niece, a son's daughter
nuzhàn strange, wonderful, amazing, unknown, a stranger in a country
nuzhán kòrum bìrày it is a wonderful thing
nuzhingi without trousers, sleeping without pants on
nyuf nine
-o of (possessive pronoun)
-obáchen for
-obàhki equal
-obiyára behind (said of person who is riding behind another in the saddle of a horse)
obristam I am fatally injured, I am dead tired, I am exhausted, I am deadily injured
obristày he is dead
obritày he is dead, he died
och green, the green color of plants
Och Bosùn Mas March
òche and
ochistam I was broken
ochistéik to break, to destroy (transitive)
ochistik to break, to destroy (intransitive)
ochónu a blue-gray color, dark grey
òchro the blue color of eyes, grey eyes, grey or blue eyes
-oghon like, resembling
-òghóna like (postposition)
oghona asik to resemble (of animate objects)
ohtìri the day before yesterday
ohts a bear
Ojór a district in Lotkuh where Lotkuhi is spoken
okhòyik a swelling of part of the body, to have a swelling of part of the body
okhòytay a swelling occurred
olàt a community
olati kimèri a village woman from a backward area
olin millet, a type of grain
-om (indicates first person future tense)
-òman (indicates first person present tense)
omidwár pregnant, there is a baby in the stomach, someone having hope for anything
-omúji among, between, mid

-onàsa close to, near
-onasen around
ondògh a dive into a river
ondógh dik to dive into water
ondrògh water leaking through the wall
ongóle act like this!, copy it!
ongòle mo don't act like that!
ongolik to mimic
ongoliman I mimic
ongolònu a farce, a flap, a person who is acting in a comical manner, rediculous
onjèsta mosh a Kalash mature virgin boy
Onshit a village near Mastùch
-ònu (present participle)
onzàkt ruins
-opong down the valley
-oprûshtl before (time or place), first
oq puke, vomit
oq korik to throw up, to vomit
oraràr ruphitáy he rose from his sleep, he got up
oràru sleep
oráru góyana do you feel sleepy?
orátana menstrual period, the dirty cloths of a woman
orati menstrual period
oréik to sleep
orèitam I slept
orin a canary seed
orm the foreleg of a cow or sheep
oròytay he slept
-osábaben diti because of, due to
-osar by, from (animate objects)
osèni a handkerchief
oshòni they had, they were (past participle) (inanimate objects)
òshotam I was
oshòw you had, you were (past participle)
oshòy he was, she was, it was, he had, she had, it had (past participle)
oshniru a sacred place in the Kalash religion such as a shrine to a god
osht eight
oshtám I was, we were, I had, we had (past participle)
oshtámi you (plural) were, you (plural) had (past participle)
òshto anúso on the eighth day
osik to laugh
-osóra on, upon (animate objects)
-osum with (pronoun)
Otanél a glacier near Arkari
-ote to (pronoun)
-otèka upon, on top (inanimate objects)
-owarza up the valley, at the top of the valley
Owir a village near Trichmir
Owir An a pass from Shoghòr to Barùm, elevation 4338 meters
Owir Gol a side valley on the way to Upper Chitral
Owirdèh a village above Garam Chashma near Agram pass, not to be confused with village Owir in Upper Chitral
Oyón the local name for Ayún
oyòni they ate
oyòstam I ate
oyòtam I ate, we ate
oyòwa did you eat?, have you eaten?
oyòy he ate, she ate
-oyu a person who carries the aforenamed object
pachahn hidden
pachàhn bik to be hidden from view
páchambe Thursday
pachéiran cooking
pacheyàk a cook
pachùm I will be boiled
pachúmi you (plural) will boil
pachùni they will boil
pachúr it will be cooked, it boils,

it ripens
pachúran it ripens
pachús you boil
pachúsi we boil
pága a race
pàga dèik to race
paghòi a horse with white speckles
paghúzu driftwood
págza clean, clear speech
págza Kòhwar zabàn kòyan he speaks Khowar clearly
págza korik to clean
Paharanàsh a village near Darashot
pahlawán accomplished (adjective), good all around, good, noble, a wrestler
pahlú an aspect, a side
pahlwán brave
pahrnisik to cross
pahrwalti beyond
paht a furrow in a field
pakéik to cook
pakiti rice after it has been broken up and is ready to eat, boiled rice
pákhturi the sunny side of a valley or hill, a basking place in the sun, sunny
pakhtùri deh sher the village gets a great deal of sun
pakòl a Chitrali round cap made of a type of woolen cloth known as púti, a hat
Pakshishòt a valley near Istorgaz
palèik to burn (transitive)
paléiman I burn (transitive)
paliman I am wraping, I fold
paliran the feeling of salt in a wound, spicy hot as in curry
palógh an apple
páloghan álti having taken away the apples
Palòla another name for the language Dangarikwar
pálum powdered, the temples, smooth, soft
pan the hollow of the human foot, the palm of the hand
panír cheese
panjarásh a full moon, a beautiful girl
panjaràsh mukh a shining face
pánka a fan, an electric fan
panodòk the ball of the foot
pànoklup the palm of the hand
pánosora the back of the hand
pap a breast, the breast of a woman
papán the breasts of a woman, tits (objective case)
par away
-par across (postposition)
par ganik to take away
par gharik to cross a pass, to turn around
par nisiko no bósi we are not able to cross it
Parabèk the name of a village
paragánda here and there
Parakàl a village in Rumbur
paránu old
paràsh a male homosexual, the anus, the ass hole
parashkòti a boy used in sodomy, a catamite, the passive partner in sodomy, a homosexual, a faggot, a queer, a gay
paráshtu dik to sodomize
paráshtu diyàk a pederast, a sodomist
parathá korini taw a small round metal plate on which bread is baked
parchàm a fringe of hair which hangs over the forehead, bangs
pardàh the Islamic system for the protection of women, the hymen of a virgin girl, the maidenhead
pardánj a camouflage used in hunting
pardík to push
pardùm the crupper, the rump of a horse
parechik to throw
parhèz abstinence, avoidance

parhéz korik to abstain from food while ill, to avoid
parhéz kòman I avoid
pàri a fairy, a supernatural being
Parich Gol a valley near Morich
Parigúl a common girls name, due to the fact that fairies are thought to be beautiful creatures
parikán a person who removes supernatural beings from an object or body, an exorcist
parim I will fall asleep, I will lie down, I will go to sleep
pariman I am lying down
parimi you (plural) fall asleep
parini they will fall asleep
parir he will fal asleep
paris you will fall asleep
parise go to sleep!
parisi we will sleep, we will fall asleep
páriyan a fairy, fairies (objective case)
pariyàn retáni the fairies said
paro dét move away a little bit!
Paròch a village near Ráyin
Paroydùr a mythical village in the Red Kafir religion
Parpish a village in Upper Chitral near Reshun
Parpish Pul the bridge at Parpish village which crosses the Chitral river
Parpit one of the passes from Birir to Bashgal
pàrti a party
Parún a mythical village in the Red Kafir religion
pàrwah care, watchful attention
párwah korik to care
parwáh mòko don't be concerned about it
parwáh niki it doesn't make any difference
parwaná a butterfly, a moth
paryàn fairies
paryanàn sardár the chief of the fairies
pas bik to pass a test, to pass an examination
pash a trap for catching large animals
pasháwe show it!
pashawùr show us! (imperative plural)
pashèik to show
pashèim I will show
pasheyàk a guide
pashim I will see
pashimi you (plural) see
pashini they will see
pashìr he will see
pashìs you will see
pashisi we see
Páshtu the language spoken by all Pathans, also known as Alghaniwàr
past below, down, low (adverb)
Pàstkhora a village in Kùshum
pásto bik to go down, to relieve the call of nature
pat up, until, bursting
pat bik to burst, to bust
pàta niki I don't know, it is not known
patáki an explosive cap used to discharge a firearm
patàts a wooden dish
Pathán the predominant race in southern and eastern Afghanistan and in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, but not in Chitral
pathranzk a scarecrow
pathúki incomplete, a miscarriage
pathúki bik to have a miscarriage, to have an untimely termination of pregnancy
patingèl a tomato
patingelyàr the best quality hashish
Patkhtùn Bro a pass from Naghar to Bashgal
patsát a wooden dish, a wooden bowl
patúk an eyelash, the eyelid
paw a quarter of an hour, fifteen minutes

paw kam osht 7:45, a quarter to eight
pay a female goat, a goat
pay pòni an animal track, a goat trail
pay rochini a grazing ground, a hilly pasture
páyo kapálo tan kapàla lahkitam I put the goat's head on my own head
páyoser a foot bridge
paydél by foot (Urdu word)
páydu a creature
payghambár a prophet, the prophet
payó chihr goat's milk
payradár a guard, a watchman
payradár asitàni there were watchmen
páysa money
paysawéni a person who has money
Paytasún a high mountain pass leading to Afghanistan
pàytawa cloth strips wrapped around the legs, used by mountaineers as boots, puttees
paz a single breast, breast, the chest
pazgà clean
pazhàl a herdsman, a shepherd
pázband a band around a horse by which a saddle may be fastened on its back, a girth
pazokól the breast bone
pech hot, warm
pech mosh an adherent
pech ugh hot water
pechéik to heat
pechéiman I heat
pèchi heat, warmth
pechiya in the hot season
pechumán I am throwing
Pechùs a village near Boroghol
pekhál bird manure, birdshit
pelik to squeeze
pelingi dik to kick
penàk a kind of custard
perishàn nervous, worried
perishani anxiety, worries
perwáno the place in the house near the fire where the children and adolescents sit
peshawéz a type of triangular ladies jewelry
peshik to grind
peshiman I grind
peshiru flour
peshmàn bik to regret
peshmáni a regret, repentence
peshwà a guide, a leader
pespúk a type of wild tree
petsik to give up, to leave behind, to part, to throw, to abandon, to leave, to put off, to shoot a gun, to fire a gun
petsin no boy there will be no shooting, it will be difficult to leave
petsín no hoy they were not shot, they could not leave, it could not be fired
petsùman I fire a gun, I leave behind, I shoot
Peytú a pass from Shishi to Kohistan
pezhemik to entrust
phal the blade of a plow
Phal a mountain in Chitral
Phulúra a language spoken by the Dangariks, also known as Dangarikwar and Palola, of the Dardic group, Shina subgroup
phan hand, the palm of the hand
phanimán I dance
phaníniyan a dance, they are dancing
Phargàm a pass from Laspùr to Golèn
phat half, a half hour, a part
pháti some
phátí chal dìli khushàni koroniyán some are clapping hands and cheering
pháti phariniyan òche dázi koroniyán some are dancing and firing guns

phatùki a half moon
phéru ashes
pherwáno jam pech it is nice and warm on the hearth
pherwànu a fireplace, a hearth
Phéthing Mas December
phi a wooden spade
phik quiet, silent
phik bos Be quiet!, Shut up!
phirwál a type of pants in common use in Chitral and elsewhere in Pakistan and Afghanistan, baggy pants, trousers
phish the sound of the wind
phish bubúk a big coward, very cowardly
phiti crops which did not grow to full size, stunted crops
pho the breath
phokh soft
phokhèl a mark on a tree, a foot hold
phonák daq a dancing boy
phonik to dance
phordú a young tree, a sapling, a plant
phost animal hide, hide, leather
photonezíni a camera
phow a footprint, a track, a seam in a garmet
phow gharéik to track
phrétam I gave, we gave
phrètami you (plural) gave
phuk little, small, a baby
phuk daq a male child, a baby boy, a small boy
phuk ishpèru very white, completely white
phuk kumòru a female child, a baby girl, a small girl
phuk taràzu a hand scale
phúkphuk a little bit
phunik to winnow, to remove chaff from grain by throwing it into the air
phunim I will winnow
phuniman I am winnowing
phur a point, hair, long hair, the crest of a hill, the peak of a mountain, the top of a tree or mountain, the top of a hill
phur ganik to make the first cutting of the hair of a baby after it has reached the age of one year
phuyik to blow (transitive)
phuyiman I blow (transitive)
phúyini a bellows, air from a body or bellows, a balloon
pi asùm I have drunk
pigish a goatee, a small beard
pik to drink
pilesk a rug
pililèski a Himalayan tree-creeper, a bird of the species "Certhia Himalayana", a type of bird which feeds on ants
pilili an ant
piman I drink
pin bik to sink
Pindawàt a village in Rumbur
pindòru a circle, round
pingachúy tomorrow
pingachúy Buniyòte bim, shupinga Rèshunote wàloghun Barenis tomorrow I will go to Buni, the day after that Reshun and the day after that Barenis
pingachuy chuyó tomorrow night
pingachúy zhot riphóm tomorrow I will rise early, tomorrow I will get up early
pingachùyote safár komán I am going to travel tomorrow
pingahoti the day after tomorrow
Pininshowá a tribe of Turkohw founded by Pinin Shah
pirán a shirt, a type of long shirt commonly worn in Chitral
pisà you (nominative and accusative plural) your (possessive), yours
pisá retàmi you (plural) said
pisàsar from you (plural)
pisàsora on you (plural)
pisàsum with you (plural)

pisàte to you (plural)
pishàni the forehead
pishin the noontime prayer of a Muslim, the afternoon (about noon to 3 p.m.)
pishina tahf koyán chaghonása ghal kòsi It is hot early in the afternoon, let us play polo later on.
pishpili gan a cyclone, a gust of wind, a whirlwind
Pishta a village in Bumboret
pishtak a female animal which is barren of offspring
pisobachen for you (plural)
pitéq a long cloth used by Muslim women to cover the head, a shawl, a veil, a scarf
pitik to believe
pitin a thread
pitin korik to thread a needle
pitùman I believe
piyadá by foot, by walking
piyàla a teacup (Urdu word)
piye Drink! (imperative)
piyik to drink
piyú the shoulder blade
pizhbàr the forequarters, the front half of the body of a horse or other four legged animal
pizhemik to entrust, to hand over something, to place in the charge of
pizhemiman I entrust, a place in the charge of
plash kind, smooth
plinj a polo ball, a ball, a football, a soccer ball
plinz a polo ball, a ball, a football, a soccer ball
plinzòte déytani they ran towards the ball
plinzóte dèytay he ran towards the ball
plis naked, nude
plis pushúr meat without bone
poch a feather
pochák biràni it became ripe
pochik to ripen
pochiru ripe
pochitày it boiled, it cooked
poh a footprint
pohkèl a stairway cut in the mountain side for climbing
pokh loosely
pokhèik to loosen
polik to fold, to wrap
pològh a hedge of thorns, a hedge
polók husks, a corn husk
pòlta a slow burning cord used to ignite a matchlock rifle
poltáy túwek a matchlock rifle
polting the eyelid
pon a patch, a road
pon dish no, lasht sher the road is not bad, it is level
pon pasheyák a guide
pòna on the road
póna bi tògho dosi alàni they caught him going on the road
pòna i dur shiráy on the road there was a house, there was a house on the road
pèna ki baghàw when you had gone on the road
ponàk a dancer
póndi food for a journey, provisions
pòndi kyagh ganisi what will we take for food?
pong a foot, at the bottom of tho valley, below, down the valley, plumage
pongàn mo muràwe qéti qèti kóyan don't shampoo my feet because it tickles
pongánte lolitáy he looked at the feet
pongen by foot, feet
pongochamùt a toe
pongohawàz a foot fall, a footstep, the sound of a footstep
ponj five
pònosora by road
Ponwàr a tune played when someone is being seen off, the name of a popular tune for

singing
por last year, last
por ghorzhér three years ago
por sal last year
poráru góyana are you going to sleep?, do you want to sleep
pòre go to sleep!
porèik to put to sleep
Porh another name for the Kalash festival Pul
póri asitáy he was asleep
porik to fall asleep, to fall, to lie down, to lie
poriko bimán I am going to sleep
poriru having lied down, having slept
pòritay he fell asleep
porkini of the last year
porzhér two years ago
posh dung, manure, shit
poshik to see
poshik to dig (retroflex sh)
poshiman I see
pòshitam I saw
poshp the wool of a sheep, wool
Pòshto the language spoken by Pathans
post a skin, leather, animal hide
post wràzun a bat
pot a ball, a polo ball
potbál football, soccer
pothoráru sleepy
póyi a tendon
poyi bik to go on foot, to walk
poyi bim I am going to walk
poyi bimàn I am going on foot
pozèy a reed floor mat (Pashtu word)
Pràbal a messanger of god in the Kalash religion, a minor diety
prakhàl a hut, a cottage
práni they gave, they beat
prash a hillside, a mountain slope
prash a rib
prash kòti the side ribs
prashál a hay loft
-pràshowalti alongside
Prasuni a language spoken in the villages of Usut, Zunu and Sayki of the Nuristani branch, closely related to Bashgali
praw you gave, you beat
pray he gave
prazhgéik to make channels to irrigate the fields, to rekindle a fire, to relight a fire which has gone low, to search through the sand or dust
prazhgéiman I rekindle a fire
préstam I gave, I beat
prétam I gave, I beat
prèshu cropped hair, hair cut short
prezhgár dew, the morning dew
prezhgárowgh dew, moisture which condenses on plants at night
pròno a stumble
próno dik to trip, to stumble, to take a stumble
prùshti before, forward, previously
prúshti bik to go to meet
prúshti krèti the upper limbs of the body
prùshti ghèsti forwards
prúshti zamàna háya zhaghá noghòr oshòy there used to be a fort here
prúshtodon the front teeth
phurúsk an armful of ears of corn
puch the penis, the dick (vulgar), the prick (vulgar)
pùcho lik to perform fellatio, to give a blow job
pùhti some of
pùkhta perfect
Pul a Kalash festival held in September
pùli a sunken place in the ground caused by insects, addled, confused, mouldy, muddled, rotten
pulik to burn (intransitive)
puliman I burn (intransitive)
pulmundúk a butterfly

pulungúshtu a ring for a finger, a ring,
pulushú a flea
pumbarásh a beacon, a bonfire used as a signal to indicate that the Russians were invading
Pumbaràsh a village near Koht
Punyál the ruling family in Gilgit which is a branch of the Darushe tribe of Chitral
Purdich a mountain east of Ráyin, elevation 4680 meters
purdil brave, noble, a brave man
purdili bravery, valor
purdùm a leopard, a snow leopard, an endagered species supposedly found in Chitral
Purèth a high mountain pass leading out of Chitral not normally used for travel
purghuràm a dust storm
Purishchekdám a village in Rumbur
púru a mixture of ground up flowers and medicinal herbs used to protect faces from sunshine during the summer, from cold during the winter, and to beautify the faces of girls
pùrum cotton wool
púshi a cat
púshi ghéchi having eyes like a cat
púsho azhéli a kitten
pushizheri a kitten
pusht a generation
pushúr meat, flesh
púti a type of woolen cloth
puyik to blow
qàbil able (adjective), a woman who is accomplished in domestic work
qabristàn a graveyard
qabúl relief, acceptance
qabúl arèr he believed him
qabùl kik to accept, to agree
qabùr a grave, the place where a dead person is buried
qàchi scissors
qáhar anger
qahrèn stern, angry
qahrèn bik to be angry
qahréni anger
qalahúr cloves, a herb used by women for perfume, flavoring and seasoning
qalamdàr a poor but pious person
qalin a Chitrali carpet
qand a mine
qap claustrophobic, having no openings, stuffy, without air, turned up, wraped, curved, folded
Qaqlasht a village in Mulkohw, often spelled Kaklasht
Qarambár a mountain pass leading from Yarkhun to the Yasin District of Gilgit agency, a valley where the Chitral river rises
qaràwul ganik to aim
qaráwul lolik to aim
qarina countable
Qasawèr a shephered in Kalash folklore
Qáshqar Chitral District, the Pathan name for Chitral
Qashqár Kuchèk an ancient Pathan name for Chitral
Qáshqari a Pathan name for Khowar
qawf a claw, a talon, a hook, a fork, a handful, a pinch, numb
qawf zopik to pinch
qawm a clan
qawmdàr a member of the same clan, a relative, a clansman
qayi heavy, uncondescending
qaymát cost, expensive, price
Qazàl Beg a son of Riza Khel who founded in Riza tribe
qàzi a religious judge, a religious leader
Qàzi Khel a tribe of Chitral
qàzi-ul-quzat the chief religious judge in the time of the mehtars
qèsmat fate, destiny, fortune,

luck
qésum kind, manner, sort
qèta qéti korík to tickle (intransitive)
qiblà the direction a Muslim faces while praying
qismàt fate, luck
qliq a hiccup
qliq korík to hiccup
qon embers
Qorán rerán he is reading the Koran
qoyèik to call, to shout
qoyèiman I call
quléy accomplished
qumá a concubine
qumáy a concubine, an illegal wife, the mother of one's illegitimate children
qumày azhéli a bastard, an illegitimate child of the mehtar
qútsi a mushroom
quwát energy, force, strength
quwatinote shíyur ki it behoves the strong that
Rabàt a village between Shagrám and Uzhnù
rachíman I graze
rafèq sweetheart, companion, comrade, a loved one
rafeqán companions, comrades (objective case)
rafésh a resemblance, someone who resembles another person
ragh a grassland, a grazing ground, a lea, a meadow, a pasture at high altitude
ragh doq a meadow at high altitude
raghèshti early in the morning, early
raghéshti áchi gòsi, chuyó pòno no pashísi we will come back early because if it gets dark we will not see the track
raghèshti ráhi kósi we will start early
rah a road, an advantage, an opportunity
rah ganik the name of a game played by children
rah ganik to seize the opportunity, to take advantage
rah gàniman I seize the opportunity, I take advantage
rah lolík to seek an opportunity
rahi going, starting
ráhi a start
ràhi bòsi we will start
ràhi korík to travel, to leave
rahibàk a traveler
rahibik departure for a trip, to start
Ràhozom a mountain near Moghlàng, elevation 6535 meters
ráhraw a passerby
Rajawày the last Kalash ruler of Bumboret, who lived in the 14th century. After his death, the Kalash became supplicants of the mehtars.
rakhràw a parapet, the walls by which a bridge is secured, the walls of a fort
rakhsúman I forget
rakht striped
ràkhum sympathy
ram bang!, the discharge of a gun
ram chikór a type of game bird found in Lower Chitral
Ramazán a month in the Islamic year during which all Muslims are religiously required to fast
ràmbogh black beans
randèzhu kabab, roasted meat, roasted
randézhu khosèyim I like roasted meat
rang color
rang korík to dye
ránki he says that
ranzùman I am shivering
rárdu said (perfect participle)
rardú you had spoken (subjunctive mood)
rardú oshow you were going to

speak
rardúwa if studied
rashànu the arch of the human foot, the instep
rashk an arrow
rasúl a prophet
rat a missed goal in polo or football
Rathàri a figure in Kalash folklore
rat héni a kitchen
rawràw sticky, persistant
rawráw biti he became persistant
rawúz a musk deer, the animal from which musk perfume is made
ray a wish
ray bik to intend, to wish
ray korik to intend, to wish
ràyat the lower class, a member of the general public, a poor person, a lower class person, the people who performed "begar", which were services performed for the king for no payment
rayik to put on clothing, to dye a color, to change the color of a pùti
ràyiman I dye cloth
Ràyin a village in Turkohw
re having said
Rech a village in Turkohw
Rech Gol the principal stream in Turkohw and Mulkohw
rek to say, to speak, to tell, to read
rel a train
rem I will speak
remán tatè what am I saying to you?
ren wine
réni a dog
réni kya shunkiran what does the dog smell?, what scent does the dog pick up?
réni roylàni the dogs barked
reniwàl a dog keeper, a person in charge of a kennel
réniyo azhèli a puppy
rèniyo bákhar nazé take the dog out of that hole
rèniyo botiko jam you had better tie up the dog
rèniyo det beat the dog!
réran ki he says that
Reri Owir a village near Owir
reshán the arch of the human foot, the instep
réshu a bull
Réshun the name of the village which marks the boundry between Upper Chitral and Lower Chitral
Rèshun Gol a side valley on the way to Upper Chitral
rètam I said
rétay he said
rhesht an avalanch of snow and stones, an avalanche
rich shit
rich zhibósana Will you please eat shit!, what nonsense you are doing!
richán feces
richók a type of food eaten in Chitral
rigish beard
rigishwèni a bearded person
rik to be read, to be told
riphé Stand up!
riphèik to cause to rise
riphèiman I cause to rise
riphéru standing, steep
riphik to rise, to stand
riphoman I am standing, I rise
rishiki a type of flat bread, a pancake
rishkari change for money
risht a wall supporting a road
risht bo dish the road is very bad
risht bo dish, thor biko ajàlo zhagha sher The road is very bad, there is mortal risk of falling.

Rishtpári a village near Langarbat
Rishún a village near Sorlaspúr
ristam I said
riwish grain for animals, rhubarb
Riza a son of Sangin Ali, the first Moghul ruler of Chitral, and the founder of a tribe of Chitral
riza asùsa are you satisfied?, do you agree!, are you in agreement?
Riza Khel a tribe founded by Riza
rizanamá an agreement
rocháhk a heardsman
rochàhk biráy he used to herd
ròchi a fast, the fasting which occurs during the holy month of Ramazan
ròchi chinik to break the fast
ròchi drèiman I break the fast
ròchi drek to break the fast
ròchi ganik to fast
rochik to graze, to herd cattle, to graze as a sheep
rogh a deodar, a type of cedar tree, a goat path, a goat track a circle, a seam, a straight line, a crack
rógh'okan a fir tree, the wood of a fir tree
ròkhni charcoal, a live coal, embers
rokhsik to forget
ròkhsat authorized absence from duty, leave, permission to leave, permission, seeing off
rókhsat bik to obtain permission, to leave
ròkhsat dik to allow to leave, to give permission to leave
ròkhsat dòman I allow to leave, I give permission to leave
rom a flock of birds or sheep, a herd
romák a white popular tree, a type of tree
romèn an aspen tree, a type of tree, aspen
ron a type of wild sheep
ronzik to shiver
ronzolik a parpit, a type of bird of the species "Anthus Novaeseelandiae"
rorén a nipple, a teat
rosh a type of duck
róshi Istàri the morning star, the planet Venus
rosht a light color, daylight, large eyes, light
rosht balf a lightbulb
rosht turugh a bright chestnut color, a type of color of a horse
ròshti a light, daylight
ròshti hay daylight
róshti khomitay the dawn arose
roy a person, people
roy maràk a murderer
roy shabók angikobachén blats bíti asún people have gathered to celebrate a marriage ceremony
roy zhiòák a person with an exasperating nature
royán people (objective case)
royán brikàr tàte kya sut no boy there will be no advantage to you from the death of the people
ròyan sar júda petsin bíti asús you have been placed away from other people
royik to bark
royimàn I bark
roywálu the men of the houshold who are available for work, working men
rozhàyu daughter-in-law
rukushik to creep
rukushiman I creep
rum a tail
Rumbùr a valley inhabited by Kalash tribes
rúrdu big crops, fine crops, heavy crops
rush bold, handsome
rush doq a handsome boy, a bold

boy
rushk a marten, a weasel-like animal, a rat
Rúwa a village in Turkohw
ruwèik to grow crops
ruzímán a person with good luck
sabábа a reason
sabàq a lesson in school
sabáq réik to study
sabùn soap
sábur korík to have patience, to wait
saburnàk a person who has patience, patience
sáda plain, simple (adjective)
sàdar a president
Sadishtràgh An a pass from Owirdeh to Wakhan, elevation 5167 meters
saf entire, all, the whole, every, quite
safá clean
safár a journey, travel
safàra bik to travel
cághri the hindquarters, the rear end of a four-legged animal
sahi Correct!, Right!
sáhi correct, right, true
sahirétama say it is all right!, did I say it correctly?
sàhri a meal eaten before dawn during the month of Ramazan in order to prepare for a day of fasting
saht a loom used for weaving woolen cloth such as púti
saht a coarse weave lattice work, trellis work
Saht a village in Mulkohw
Saif-ul-Mulk the current pretender to the position of mitàr of Chitral, who does not have the power to rule
sàjda the act of a Muslim of kneeling to the floor during prayer
Sajigòr the Kalash fertility god
sak other
sàkhi just, kind, generous
sakht hard
sakht kórum hard work
sal a year
sàlah an opinion
sálah dik to advise, to give an opinion
sálah dóman I advise
salàm a corruption of the islamic greeting "asalaimo alaikum"
salán steps
samandàr an ocean (Urdu word)
Sámi the name of a Red Kafir goddess
sàmlat a mustache
san linen
sanabáchi a type of food eaten in Chitral
sandáh a male water buffalo
sandák a box
sandàli a chair
sangàch the long black gown worn by Kalash women and girls
Sangàli a son of Baba Ayub and the first Mogul ruler of Chitral, also known as Sàngin Ali, a tribe of Chitral, said to have been founded by Singali
sangáwi an otter
Sàngin Ali a son of Baba Ayub, and the first Mogul ruler of Chitral, also known as Sangàli
sanjir a beam, a long, a spar, a large beam or piece of timber
sánkiya arsenic
sáno made of cotton
sapúk the hoof of a horse
sar from (comparative)
-sar from
Saradànz the name of a goat in Kalash folklore
Saraghrár the 37th highest mountain in the world, elevation 24,112 feet or 7349 meters, located near Mulkohw
saràk a path, a road, a street, the main road

Sararichi a mountain near Morich, elevation 6223 meters
sardawáy an underground water tank
saròik to appear, to look like, to resemble, to seem to be, to seem, to think
saréiman I appear, I look like, I resemble, I seem to be
Sarghùz a village near Sonoghor
sarhád Upper Chitral, the elevated part of an area, the highlands
Sarhàdi Wakhán a village in Afghanistan across Boroghoi pass from Yarkhun
sárhat a frontier, a boarder, highlands, the highlands, the high country
Sarigál a village near Damel Nisar where iron deposites have been located
sarkárda a headman, a leader
Sart An a pass from Dràsun to Zundrangrám, elevation 3914 meters
Sarugiyàl a village in Bumboret
sarùz a juniper, an evergreen tree
sarwèl a watchtower
sat the practice of formally offering food or drink to someone else before eating it yourself
sat korik to offer food or drink to someone else before eating it yourself
sawáb a reward given by God for a good deed
sawagár a merchant
sáwda korik to buy
Sawgurú a village in Birir
sawz green, something which is in working condition
sawz korik to mend, to fix, to repair
sawzèik to make, to prepare, to sew
sayi soot, black material deposited by smoke on surfaces
sáyid a direct descendant of the Prophet
sayík sweep
sàyil korik to go sight seeing, to take a walk
Sayki a village in Lotkuh
sáylo zhaghá a place where people go walking for enjoyment, a park
sayúrj a falson, a laggar falcon, a large hawk, a male sparrow hawk, a type of bird
sazá punishment
sàza dik to punish
se he, she, that
se pazhál that shepherd
sehèr a charm, a magical object made to harass another person
sekhik a powder horn
selipér timber, wood which has been sawed into beams
ser a basic unit of weight, equal to about two pounds, a unit of weight equal to 16 chatànk
ser a bridge
ser kùra sher where is the bridge?
ser no shak biráy there is no bridge, the bridge has fallen
séril scissors, shearers
séshambe Tuesday
setonj hoy he disappeared
setú things which are considered impure in the Kalash religion such as women, chickens and eggs
sha black
sha bòkhta kushiki a shrewd and unreliable person, a person who will not agree to the request of another, a miser
Shab Daràz the name of a popular tune for singing
shabàshi Bravo!
shabliki a kind of horse fodder, lucerne
shabók a bridegroom, a bride
shabòk angik to arrange a

marriage
shabòk angyák a matchmaker, a person who arranges marriages, a person who is bringing a bride
Shàdagh Mas February
shàdar a servant
shadàrbak servants
shadárbakan servants (objective case)
shadàrbakán hush arèr he knew his servants
shàdari service
shághun the spleen
Shagràm a village in Turkohw
Shah Afzàl a son of Muhtaram Shah
Shah Alàm a son of Khushwakht and a grandson of Muhtaram Shah
Shah Dok a mountain south of Buni, elevation 5538 meters
Shah Faramúrd a ruler from the Khushwakht family, who conquered all of Chitral in the 18th century, but was then killed by the Katura tribe
Shah Nádir Ràyis a historical figure who conquered all of Chitral in the 13th century and established the Rayis dynasty which ruled Chitral for three centuries until it was overthrown by the Katura family
Shah Nawáz Khan a son of Shah Afzal
Shah Ràyis the ruler of Chitral prior to Singan Ali
shahánu a coot, a dark colored duck-like bird
Shahi Bazár the upper of the two main bazaars in Chitral Proper
Shàhi Masjid the name of the grand mosque in Chitral
shahin a hawk, a type of bird
sháhro gharib a person who is more clever than he looks, a modest person
shahtút a black mulberry tree, a type of tree
shahzàda a prince (Farsi word), a title given to the male offspring of the mitàr, also pronounced shazdá
shàji a title given to a direct descendent of the Prophet
Shajunali a high mountain pass leading from Turkhow to Yarkhun
shak a thing that exists (indicates agent), doubt, suspicion, other
shakh a vegetable, any kind of green plant
shakh shapik a mudpie, a fake bread made of mud by little girls
shakhéik to slaughter, to beat viciously
shakhsúman I am dying
shal a barn, a shed, lice
shalák a grasshopper
shàlapala household goods
shali rice in the field
sháli nal a rice paddy
Shalidèn a village above Shàhi Bazar
shálmu a turnip, turnips
shálostung sheep and goat manure
sham evening, the sundown prayer of a muslim, twilight
sham bik to close in as the evening
sham borán the evening closes in
shamá in the evening
sháma a pointed tool for enlarging or shaping a hole, a broach
shamàh a lamp (Urdu word)
shamán a Kalash priest
shámbe Saturday
shampàt bandylegged, bowlegged, said of a person who legs are curved outward, a lazy person
shamyàna a purse, a big tent set up for guests

shan majesty, the power of a king, grace, dignity
shanàkhti kard an identification card issued by the government of Pakistan, an identity card
Shandùr a mountain pass leading to the Kuh-Ghizar District of Gilgit Agency, a mountain pass leading to Gilgit
shangúr bowels, intestines, guts, entrails
shangúr brar a brother born of the same mother, a brother born from the same womb
shangúr ispusàr a sister from the same mother, a sister who came from the same bowels
shaparàshi a large black and white bird
shapik bread, food
shapik àwa tan zhibom I shall eat my bread myself
shapík korák a cook
shapík pacheyàk a bread baker, a cook
shapik zhùti kulé asitàm I have finished my food
shapir a wolf
shapir cursed
shapír kèli a game of wolf and sheep played by children standing in a row holding onto each other
shapirzhéri a wolf cub
shaq a suspicion
shaq korik to suspect
shar a file used to sharpen a blade
shar it does not matter, Never mind!, don't do it!, forget it!
shar istonik to sigh
shára an old male ibex, an old wild male goat
sharàb alcohol, wine
sharál stale
sharán a yard, a courtyard
sharbalàng a brahminy myna, a type of bird of the species "sturnus pagodarum"
sharbàt a type of syrip
sharègh green corn
sharèik to have a pain in the eyes caused by the sun
shargù dung, shit, horse shit, horse manure
shariki a myna bird, a type of bird
shariyát the legal system prescribed by Islam, occasionally followed in Chitral
sharmandá ashamed
shart a bet, a wager
shart jibik to win a wager, to win a bet
shart korik to lay a bet, to wager
shart oyéstam I won the wager
sharú cool
sharùm shame
sharúm bòyan I feel ashamed
sharúm goyan I am feeling ashamed. I feel shyness
shashàng ambitious, an obsession, an obsession with sex, a person who eats too fast
shashàng mo bos Don't be obsessed.
shashàng mo bos tasàr bir Don't be obsessed with sex or you will ejaculate.
shatighál a bet, a wager in a sporting match
shatrànj chess
shatránj korik to play chess
shaw quick, quickly
shaw áchi gye come back soon!
shaw bik to hasten
shaw bos come immediately!, come soon!
shaw gom I am just comming
Shawàl a high mountain pass from Bumboret to Rashgal
shawày necklace beads
shawk a hole in a bead
shawq a desire, a longing a choice, an inclination
shawúk a loop, a noose

shàwurang a lammergeyer, a kind of eagle
shàyiki black mulberries
shàyoz solid ice, a glacier, hardened ice, hard ice
shayoz ki wàlti ziyát shèsi on which side is the ice firm?
shazdá a prince
Shazdá Asad-ur-Rehman a son of Mitàr Muzaffar-ul-Mulk
Shazdà Aziz-ur-Rehman a son of Mitár Muzaffar-ul-Mulk
Shazdá Buhan-ud-Din a son of Mitár Shuja-ul-Mulk, the big boss of PIA in Chitral, a famous Japanese figher pilot during the Second World War who was tried by the British for treason
Shazdá Husam-ul-Mulk the brother of Mitàr Nasir-ul-Mulk and also the Governor of Drosh who broke with his brother and eventually was arrested by the British in 1946. He continued to be considered the Governor of Drosh until the Government of Pakistan took over in 1969. He died in 1977.
Shazdà Khushamed-ul-Mulk The Prince of Ayun, a son of Mitar Shuja-ul Mulk
Shazdà Khushwakht-ul-Mulk The Governor of Mastuj, a son of Mitar Shuja-ul-Mulk
Shazdá Mohay-ud-Din a grandson of Mitar Shuja-ul-Mulk, considered to be the richest man in Chitral
Shazdà Sam Sam-ul-Mulk a son of Sházda Husam-ul-Mulk
Shazdá Shuja-ur-Rehman a son of Mitar Saif-ur-Rehman
sheghèsht a snipe, a type of bird
shek the lower part of a shirt
shek the lap
shekhandeh any village inhabited primarily by converts to Islam, such as former Kalash or Red Kafirs.
Shekhàndeh a muslim village in Bumboret, "the village of the muslim converts"
shèkhe stumbling over a rock
Shekhniyák a village near Trichmir
shéli beautiful, fair, fine, lovely, pretty (of objects)
shèli zhaghà a beautiful place
shen a vine, rough
shen koch a grape vine
shéni they are (inanimate objects)
sheniman I press
shepik to scoop up with the hand, to scoop up, to shovel snow
sher it is
sher a lion, a person who is fierce like a lion
Sher Afzúl brother of Mitàr Aman-ul-Mulk who fought against him and was driven to Badakhshan. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk he returned and killed his heir, Mitár Afzul-ul-Mulk, and proclaimed himself mitár in 1893, but was ultimately defeated by the British and taken prisoner in 1895 and deported
Sher Málik kùri baghày hush kòsa Do you know where Sher Malik has gone?
Sher Malik my bòko ushturétay Sher Malik has stolen away my wife
Sherashing a pass leading from Birir to Bashgal
shéro thun the "lion's pillar," the main structural post in a house
shethàni bik to have a wet dream, to ejaculate while asleep
shètu skimmed milk
Shètudrek Mas August
sheytàn a cunning person, an evil person, pertinacious
Sheytàn Satan, the devil
sheythàni a wet dream

shich clear, pure
shicheik to filter, to distill
shichèiman I filter
Shigàn a Kalash god to whom a sacrifice is made if a child is sick
Shighniye a tribe residing primarily in Koghuzi
shik to be, to exist (inanimate objects)
shikàr hunting for birds, small game hunting
shikár korik to hunt small game
shikàst dik to be defeated
shikást korik to defeat
shikil a physical feature, a shape, an appearance
shiklo loiè look at your face!
shilghishi a sandpiper, a type of bird
shilògh a story, a tale
shilógh dik to narrate, to tell a story
shim shaq korik to object, to demur, to take exception
shiman a rope, a cloth belt
Shimdù one of the passes from Rumbur to Bashgal
shimèni a cloth belt, a cord, a rope
shiméni ma méhi sher the rope is around my waist
Shingará a mountain pass east of Arandu leading to Asmar
shinghròn a Kalash goat house
shinjúr a Russian olive tree, an elaeagnus tree, a type of tree
shinjúr isprù a kind of tree with sweet smelling flowers
ship the lower arm, the forearm, the width of the forearm
shiq shaq an objection, a lame excuse
shiràv it was
shirin sugar, sweet
shirmúja a tenant farmer on the lands of the ademzadas, a peasant, a vassal
Shishi a major valley north-east of Drosh, a valley which leads to a mountain pass to Swat
shit a mark, a target
shiyal a doglike animal, a jackal
shiyáq mud, clay made by mixing dirt and water and used to plaster walls
shogh mourning
Shoghòr a village 15 miles from Chitral Proper on the way to Lotkuh
shohkór sugar
shokhsik to die
shokhtsik to cross a pass, to forgive, to pass
shol a rush, rushes, a type of reed used to make flutes
shòli a door wedge, something used to close a hole
shom the entrance space in a house, where people can walk without removing their shoes, and which is as far as the dog can go
shong the bosom, the chest of a male or breasts of a female
shongú a bull which wishes to have sexual intercourse
shongù bik to have sexual intercourse between a bull and a cow
shóntu a raven, a type of bird
shòqa a long flowing cloak worn in Chitral, a cloak, a sleeveless Chitrali cloak
shòqo ko nizhisan Why are you taking off your shoga?
shor one hundred
shor salty
shor òcho bishir one hundred twenty
shoró autumn, a season of the year
shoshp a type of food eaten in Chitral
shoshp káli a type of food eaten in Chitral
Shost a village in Yarkhun

shot an oath
shot chohyik to swear, to take an oath
shotàra paghùzu bo the sand banks are covered with drift-wood
shotkhàri lying, telling lies, ashamed of telling a lie
shotkhàri bik to prove to be a liar
Shòwershun a pass in Upper Chitral
shoy close, near
shron the buttocks, the hips
shu a home spun cloth, a type of hand woven woolen cloth from which hats and cloaks are made
shu korák a weaver
shughúr sand on the river bank
shuhkùr an umbrella
shuhràt fame
shúkur thanking
shúkur korák grateful, thanking God, a grateful person
shulá a type of food prepared from rice and meat
shum bad, nasty, naughty
shum mosh a bad man
shùmo shum no joshiru a person who doesn't look upon bad things as bad
shunhkik to smell, to sniff
shumánu a type of belt commonly used in Chitral, a cloth belt, a narrow cloth belt, a pyjama string
Shumàshti a language spoken near Arandu of the Dardic group, Kunar subgroup, similar to the Pashay language spoken in the Kunar valley of Afghanistan
shun lips, lip, the lips
shung the place were wood and chickens are kept inside the house
shunghúroghur quicksand
shungú bik to have sexual intercourse between cattle
shunj a needle
shunj dik to inject
shúnjo rogh as narrow as the hole of a needle
shunùku a gnat, a small insect which bites
shupilang a swallow, a type of bird, a swift
shupinàk a spider
shupíngah the day after tomorrow, the day after the next
shuràng a vegetable which creates a reddish color and is used for cosmetic purposes (same as mihéndi)
shut a sour, acidy substance made by boiling hélu and used as a medicine
shutánsk a large white mushroom
shutúk sexual intercourse between cats or gods
shutúk bik to be in the period of sexual excitement of a dog, to be in heat
shutùk korik to have sexual intercourse between dogs
shùtur a thread
shuwich a rosefinch, a type of bird
Shuy a high mountain pass from Lotkuh to Bashgal
Shyéghnya a tribe of Chitral
Sidgá another name for the Kalash god Shigan
sifàt praise, flattery
sifat korik to praise
sigrét cigarettes
Sikàndar Alexander the Great, also, a common name in Chitral
sin a river
sin tilismát biti sher the river is in high flood
Singèyik a mountain near Noshaq elevation 7291 meters
Singúr a village near Chitral airport

Sinlàsht a village where the electric power station is located
sino biyáro across the river
sino mátsi asúnya are there fish in the river?
síno saylo kòsi we will go to the side of the river
sinophar bághestam I went across the river
sipsàp inability to do something, failure
sipsàp korik to fail in an effort to do something
Sirangá Zondrè a tribe descended from Sumalik
siri barley
siriyo hon diti tonjetáy a mud stream destroyed the fields of barley
siriyày bread made from barley
siseq a male child
sitar a sitar, a type of musical instrument
sitsik to ooze out
Siyah Posh Káfir the "Black Kafirs", better known as the Kalash
siyat turugh a slightly black colored horse
Siyawùsh a tribe residing primarily in Buni, Mastuj and Ayun
siyu chorgholi a type of small brown bird found on the river bank
soch a Kalash purification ceremony involving burning juniper branches and making animal sacrifices
sòl.an a man with two wives a bigamist, a polygamist (Urdu word)
Sóndi a woman in Kalash folklore
Sonoghòr a village in Upper Chitral between Awi and Sarghúz, near Mestuch
Sonoghor bo shoy sher Sonoghor is quite close, Sonoghor is near
sor an ear of corn, the head
sor chaniéik a headache, to have a headache
sor dekán mùzhtu gharíru a person too shy to say anything, a person with his head between his legs
sòra next, above, over
sòra on
sòra bik to have sexual intercourse, to go on top
sóra mas next month
sòra nishik to ride
sóra petsik to have a shotgun wedding, to marry a man by force
sòra sal next year
soràr gáni pongápat having taken from head to foot
Sorich a village in Túrkohw
Sorlaspúr a village near Harchin
sornachùti upside down
soro pushùr meat on the head
sòro shun the upper lip
sòrum golden, gold
sòrum plinzó pètsuran he throws a golden ball
sot seven
sotàri joshpònj minút bi sher it is 7:15, it is a quarter past seven
sotàri troy paw bi sher it is 7:45, it is a quarter to eight
sotk a blossom, used to make a womans necklace, the blossom of a flower
sòto che phat báta 7:30 o'clock, a half past seven
sòto dúra utày he entered the seventh house
sozàk a urinary trace infection, a vaginal infection, a variety of diseases characterized by a burning sensation in the urinary tract, including gonorrhea
spa our
Spalàsht a village above Gahiret
spashùr father-in-law

srung a horn, the horn of an animal
subidár a military rank
sud advantage, benefit, interest from a bank
súgriya thank you
Sultán Sho zhanisa Do you know Sultan Shah?
sum with
-sum with
sum shik to own
Sumàlik a famous king of Upper Chitral and Gilgit who lived approximately during the 12th century A.D.
sumbúl curls, curly hair
sumènu a waistband
sun a tower
sunáy a type of horn used during a polo match, also pronounced surnày
Súni the branch of Islam which is predominant in Chitral
supùk a hoof
surát a form, a likeness, a shape
surát asik to be depected
Surizán one of the Kalash gods of the protection of cattle
surkhùn a grey horse
súrma a mixture of antimony and the blood of a homming pigeon which is put in the eyes for medicinal purposes
surnày a horn, a type of musical wind instrument played along with a drum
surnaychi a hornblower
susàni a violet color, similar to blue
sust weak, poor
sustèik to weaken, to defeat, to gain, to win
sustéiman I render him weak, I defeat, I gain, I win, I overcome, I humiliate
Susúm a village in Lotkuh near Trichmir
Susúm Ojàr the name of a village
sut advantage (same as sud)
suwari a passanger
suwigés a gas stove
suyik to sew as with a needle and thread
súyiman I am sewing
suyiru embroidered
Swir a village beyond Drosh
ta you (accusative), your (possessive)
ta bázu chiti sher your arm is broken
ta chého petsùni they throw you into the well
ta chit as you please, as you wish, it is up to you
ta Chitraróto alòm I will take you to Chitral
ta di you also, you too
ta dok kom I will carry you on my back
ta dur kúra sher where is your house? (often a sarcastic remark said to a person who has no house)
ta dúri bas bom I shall spend the night in your house
ta gàni alóm I will take you along
ta hàse kòrum boy you will succeed in your work
ta hes jam istór your horse is good
ta hetàn sòra itibar shéra do you confide in them?
ta host ranzùran your hands are shaking
tá ko khosh How do you like it?
ta kòsar gumàn boyàn Whom do you suspect?
ta kyagh chamerán What are you suffering from?
ta nam kyagh What is your name?
ta nàno ghon the same as your mother (abusive term)
ta nàsa bas biko bóma May I spend the night with you
ta parchamán dòsi ayh korin ki boy my greatest desire is to

brush away the hair from your face (a double entendre)
ta poshiko giti asùm I have come to see you
ta shakhaym I will slaughter you
ta shapiko no zhibom I shall not eat your bread
ta táswiro ganima May I take your photo?
ta tàto dùra in your father's house
ta ushák shùshu koyàna Are you shivering?
tàbachen for you
tábi excessive heat, excessive warmth
tabíb a doctor of eastern medicine, a homoeopathic doctor
tabíb asùra Is the doctor here?
tabiyát mood
tabiyàt jam shéra Are you in a good mood?
Tabliri a member of an organization of Islamic missionaries
tabút a coffin
tachiman I cut, I shape
tahf excessively hot, hot
tahràt chiniko bimán I am going to defecate, I am going to take a shit (slang expression)
tahsil a local administrative unit
tahsildàr a local governor
taj a crown worn by a king
taj gòli a raised throat
Tajik a race which inhabits Madaglasht
tak a clasp, a device for holding objects together, a knot, a man who does not spend his money, a miser
tàka a penny, a small coin
takabúr boastful, proud, vaunting
takht a throne, the chair on which the king sits
takht a shrub, a small bush
tákhta nishóy he sat down on the throne
takhtàbandi a vertical board which forms a small wall between the shom and rest of the house
takhèik to knock as on a door
takhèim I knock
taklif a difficulty, a problem
taklif mo kòre don't bother
tákzi jip a jeep which carries many passangers at low cost
tal a key, key
taláb a want, a necessary
talàb korik to covet, to want
talàn keys (objective case)
taláq a divorce
taláq korik to divorce
talàqi a divorced lady (abusive term), a divorced lady or man
taluqát personal relations
taluqáto chinik to boycott
tamaku tobacco
tampòq a hunt for poppinjay birds
tampóq a poppinjay, a type of bird
tampòq the act which occurs during a polo match after a goal has been scored in which a player on the team which scored the goal throws the ball into the air and swats it with his polo stick
tampoqwár a tune played on behalf of a team which has just scored a goal in a polo match. Every team has its own special tampoqwàr
tamtáka a person who cannot talk, a person who doesn't understand anything, a simpleton
tan one's own (possessive) pronoun), own self (reflexive pronoun)
tan báchosar khábar ganim I shall get news about it from my king
tan déko ushlúweltam my leg is out of joint, my leg is dislocated
tan dùra bagháy he went to his

own house
tan dùra hay he came to his own house
tan duràr bagháy he went away from his house
tan ghechi no lakoyàn he does not allow that person to appear before his eyes
tan hárdiya fikir arèr he thought in his heart
tan hárdiyan khàli korúr unburden your minds
tan kapalòsora lahkítay he placed it on his head
tan keliyan màte det give me your sheep
tan khosh bókote pray he gave it to his beloved wife
tan luwán drust pray he told his whole story
tan mùzhi lu dirú they reportedly spoke among themselves
tan nása ki halèltáw bo méhrbani If you allow me to stay with you, I will be thankful
tan siyàkolo you have no beauty?, look at yourself!
tan sòro ùgho drem I will throw myself into the river, I will commit suicide
tan zhindòmuzhar neyitáy he took it out of his coat
tanàw a rope, a string
tanchita independent, willful
tandrústi health
tang needy
tànha apart, alone, solitary
tapáchup a person who has drowned
tapàchup bik to drown (intransitive), to sink into water, to disappear
taparzing a battle axe, a tomahawk
taràzu a scale, a constellation of six stars in the sky known as the scale
tarèik to suply to a certain distance
tarèik to give
tarèik to jabber (retroflex t)
Tariqúla a son of Mohammed Beg
táru active, fast, swift
tarúw flour mixed with water
tasár from you
tasár bagháy you ejaculated, it went away from you
tasár bir you will ejaculate, you will vomit, it will go away from you
tasár júbas prúshti ráhi kom I will start two days before you
tashwish annoying, anxiety about something
tasmanirang blue, sky color
tasóra on you
tasùm with you
tásum bardókh shèra Do you have an axe?
tasúm i bíti gomàn I am coming with you
tasùm jam tuwèk shèra Have you got a good rifle?
tasúm lu diko ma shawq I desired to talk to you
taswir a photograph
taswiro ganík to take a photograph
tat father, a form of address to one of superior rank
tat phor obrístay the father died
tatáli a mallard, a type of duck
tatbéli stepfather
tàte to you
táte anzèim I will send you
tate gúwahi desám I will be a witness for you
tàte kya sud boy what advantage is that to you?
tàte muzdúri dom I will pay you a salary
tàte shunj dom I will give you an injection, I will give you a needle
tàtgini fathers
táto zhan your father's soul, a term of affection

tatòhri bread made from millet
taw a flat piece of metal on which bread is baked
tawán extortion, loss
tawàn korik to extort, to oppress
tawàrich rafters
tawùn a blessing
tayár ready
tayár bos get ready
tàyit a charm, a glittering or beautiful thing
tayqadini lounging, lying, a resting place
tàza fresh, healthy, functioning well
tàza bik to get well, to live
tázagi health
tázim koré thank him! bow to him
tàzim korik to bow in respect
-te to
te achàr after that, thereupon
teghar afterwards
teghár àchi after that
tek the place in the house where the women and the cat sits, also the place where dancing and story telling takes place
téka on (for inanimate objects)
tèka mo boghè nushpúleku biráy Don't go near the edge. It is undermined.
tel cooking oil, oil
tèli a willow, a type of tree
tèliseri a bridge made of rope, a rope bridge
terék a lombardy poplar tree, a type of tree
Terich a village near Mount Trichmir
Terichmir the highest mountain of Chitral and one of the highest in the world, with an elevation of 25,230 feet and a total of four peaks
Terichmir sòra bo pariyán asúni there are many fairies living on top of Trichmir
Terichmirtu nisikobachen giti asúm I have come to climb up Trichmir
terkich "mackerel" clouds in the sky
teshmashkàk a beggar
téshote bik to beg, to sponge
teshtú an onion
tet buhtùyitani they became afraid
tetàn angár bòghdu their fire went down
tetán maràk biráy he used to kill them
tez active, fast, quick
tezáp acid
tezàwe be quick
tezàwe shaw bos be quick!
tezèik to hasten, to be quick
tezèiman I hasten
thagh a small branch of a tree
than dik to obey
than diyàk obedient
thanàri from his body
thángi a tax on livestock, imposed during the reign of the mehtars
tharár clever
tharpindoru very round, circular
thas a metal cup
thèri a psychotic, a seriously mentally ill person
thik alright (Urdu word)
thik sher it is alright
thiktàk asúsa is everything alright with you?
thinq a hillside
thing bik to obtain an erection
thinsk a white-backed munia, a bird of the species "lonchura striata"
Thiyon a valley near Rùwa
thoghèsi a common snipe, a type of bird
thok a type of wild tree noted for its good firewood
thókar wakh bo qoyàn How this tree does smell!, This tree has a bad smell.
thong a thin cloth

thonk shallow, a shallow place in the water
thor a pure language
thor falling (retroflex th)
thor bik to drop (intransitive), to fall (animate objects)
thor hoy he fell
thoréik to throw a person while wrestling
thoròn a red rose
thow a male goat which is capable of being used for stud service
thow bik to have sexual intercourse between sheep or goats
threnzkik to stretch the arms
threnzkúman I am stretching my arms
thul fat (adjective)
thul bik to get fat, to become fat
Thumanda a Kalash ceremony in which wheat is offered to the gods after an earthquake has occured
thun brutal, cruel, merciless, stern
thun a wooden pillar, the structural posts of a house, an obnoxious man
thun mosh an oppressor
Thungshàl Mas November
thúnkhuy brutal, short tempered
thunkhùyi a person with a short temper
thunthúy a person with a resistant disposition and nature
thurt a ford, a shallow part of a stream that can be crossed by wading
thurt dik to wade
thurt dósi no. no boy Let us wade across the river. It is not possible.
thurt kulúm sher the ford is deep
thurti diti phar nisin bòya Can the river be crossed by wading?
thùrtu dik to cross a stream by wading, to ford
thúru saliva
thurù spitting
thushéik to entreat, to request
thuthú for shame!
thuwèk a gun, a rifle
thuwèk petsik to shoot a gun, to fire a gun
thuwèko pàgza koré Clean the gun!
thuwik to spit
Thuy a mountain pass leading from Yarkhun to the Yasin District of Gilgit Agency
Thuy a village in Gilgit which was part of Chitral during the reign of mitàr Aman-ul-Mulk
tich a male goat, a goat
tihòr Go on! (plural)
tikèt an airplane ticket
tiki bread
tilismàt a river in high flood, full of water, a complicated business, a challenging work
tintsik to run as an animal with its tail erect
tinz dik to run as an animal with its tail erect
tinza khar a person mumbling words with no meaning, a schizophrenic
tip full
tip bik to be full
tip korik to fill (transitive)
tip sher it is full
tipéik to fill (transitive)
tipéiman I fill (transitive)
tirbán a loaded gun
tirbàn korik to load a gun
tiyòh a broadbill, a type of bird
tòba wonderful!, repentance
tochik to cut, to shape
tógho her, him, it (corruption of "hatògho")
tògho dúri baghày he went to his house
tógho haq másora sher he has a claim upon me
tògho pushùr ugh birú birày his flesh had dissipated

tògho yi huy det call him here!
tohs a teal, a type of duck
tokhmirán a relationship between two persons such that the son of one is married to the daughter of the other or vice versa, daughter-in-law's father, son-in-law's father
tokhúm a saddle-cloth
tòla a unit of weight equal to 180 grains or 11.664 grams or 0.4 ounces
tong a pear, a pear tree, a type of tree
tonishiri kohn jam Ibex skin is the best for making boots
tonishu an ibex, an old male ibex
tonishu post ibex skin
tonj lost
tonj bik to be lost
tonjèik to lose
tonk shallow, thin in texture
Topkhána a village in Badakhshan near Durah pass
toq a quagmire, a marsh, mud, clay
tòqoghur a bog, a quagmire, spongy ground, wet ground, a marsh
Toràn Moróy Upper Moroy
Torát the revealed book of the prophet Moses, known to Christians as part of the Old Testiment of the Bible
torèn upper, up the river, the upper way
tórey luffa, a long green curved Oriental vegetable eaten in Chitral similar to a zucchini, also spelled loofah and used as a brush in Europe
tori reaching
tòri uphill, upper
tòri warz above, up the valley
torik to arrive at, to compare with, to overtake, to reach
toritàm I arrived, I compared with, I overtook, I reached
tórni a dogrose, a type of flower
torpichù a skylark, a type of bird
toti a parakeet
Totiràz Nòku a village in Mulkohw
totiru a tragopan, a satyr tragopan, a bird of the species "tragopan satyra"
tòwla a towel
tòyi a favorite child
trakh kruy deep red
trang a band around an animal by which something can be fastened on its back, a girth
trang narrow, straight and narrow, tight
trang gol a narrow passage, a narrow gorge, a defile, a gorge
trangéik to tighten
traq a chasm, a pit, a crack in the ice
treh nághuli a thyme, a type of mint
trehtú an onion
trin buttermilk, curd
tringúl a pronged stick used for winnowing
tri mùzhi a type of sandwich with curd in the middle
trishpògh a dandelion
troq bitter
troq wine, alcohol, all intoxicants including hashish
tróski branching, the opposite side, leaning
tròski bik a oppose
troskik to create opposition
troy three
troy bajà three o'clock
troy bar three times, thrice
troy bára three times
troy bas three days
troy bas ácha gom I will come back three days from now
tróy bishir sixty
troy gánta three hours
troy zhaghá uts shèni there are springs in three places

tròybishir josh seventy
tróylinji three fold
tròyo third
trúching sheep and goat manure
trup salt
trup chay salt tea, a popular drink especially in Upper Chitral
trup dan a cup used for holding salt, a salt shaker
trushni thirsty
tsadàr a bedsheet, a sheet, linen
tsalakhdùri a window
tsarendàru a door frame and door sill
tsart a gap
tsat a correct fit, correct
tsèq little, younger
tseq a baby, a child, small, younger
tseq bèri baghày the baby urinated
tseq chiláh the beginning of winter
tsighàr nisiru a person having no self-control or discipline
tsipèik to blink
tsipèik to have a tiredness of the eyes, to have a pain in the eyes, to have an ache of the eyes
tsipéiman I am blinking my eyes
tsirapèki a sweetheart (spoken to one for whom one feels affection)
tsirapéki a symmetrical mouth
tsitseq children
tsoghú an orphan, a person whose father is dead or whose both parents are dead
tsonzúr a cobbler's needle, a needle used to mend shoes
tsrekh a spark
tsrimi a pinch
tsrimi chokik to pinch
tsuk vagina, pussy, cunt (offensive)
tsuko ishloyik to perform cunnilingus, to eat pussy
tsukwèni a person who has a vagina, a female
tsun mashkisa a. nòla ma wetúk Do you want your polo stick? No, my walking stick.
tu you (singular)
-tu onto, up the river, up
tu balègha tòrtawa Have you reached puberty?
tu bo shèli you are very beautiful
tu chuy asús sat mo koré you are hungry, don't be ashamed to eat ahead of me
tu déyko wakht the mating season for animals
tu di ki héra bagháw tàti ishpéri kóni if you join them, they will offer you sweets as well
tu jam hush arúwa are you sure? do you understand?
tu ki bisán ma keliyan ka rachir if you are going, who will tend my sheep
tu ki khásmat bosán ta dok kom If you get tired, I will carry you on my back.
tu kicha res how do you say?
tu kya àrzi dosán what is your petition?, what relief do you request? (legal term)
tu kyáni bòsan what are you doing? (exclamation of suprise)
tu kyàni ho What happened to you?
tu ma ácha gye follow me!
tu ma khosh I love you, you are dear to me
tu ma prùshta cho go ahead of me!
tu masúm i biti qyè come with me!
tu màte brar rèko bos you can call me your brother
tu ràrdu biráw reportedly you said it
tu retàw you said
tu tan you yourself
tu tan tàza asúsa are you in good health?

túching loose boots made of strips of skin, the skin of animals wraped around the feet
tufáh gifts, presents
tugh a flag on a tomb
tukuni a sharp edge of a knife
tukùnu an old type of knife
tulákh a sickle
tulbubùk the thigh
tuléni an wooden instrument used to put súrma in the eyes
tun stretched
tun full of something
tunj a small earthenware ewer, a small earthenware vase-shaped jug
túnkhu cruel, stern
tùnkhu dish fáhal merciless
tunúk lahàz seriously ill, gravely ill
tupáncha a pistol
tuq plain, bare skin
tuq lusht hairless, naked
tuqúnu sharp
tur mountain ash
Tùrkohw a major valley in Upper Chitral
turúgh dark chestnut, a color of a horse
tush chaff, the husks separated from grain in threshing
tushakhána a general store
Uchàl a Kalash festival at harvest time
uchùtu alert, clever, active
Udrén Gol a valley leading to Burishamo Zom
ugh water, juice, liquid
ugh dik to irrigate, to water
ugh dréik to wash
ugh drik to be washed
ugh pik to drink water
ugh piyáru thirsty, thirst
ugh piyáru gòyan I am thirsty
ugh piyáru hay I am thirsty
ugh zhal korík to splash
ughár màte piyawé let me drink from the water
ughnèl a dipper, a ladle or scoop that is used in dipping
úghnel a kingfisher, a small brown bird which lives in the water, a variety of bird with bright colors that feeds chiefly on fish
Ughùthi a village near Garam Chashma
úhti next
úhti ánus next day
ùhti anúsen by the next day
Ujnú a village in Turkohw which was the home of Mohammad Isa
újushum a full river, the time when a river reaches its highest point
ujushùm korík to make the thunder of a mountain torrent
ukhár a ladder
ulàgh an animal which is used for riding, as a hired pony
uláma religious leaders
ulèik to pour
uléiman I am pouring
uluiman I fly
uluiran it falls (inanimate objects)
ulushik to tear (intransitive)
ulushiman I am being torn (intransitive)
uluwéik to cause to fly
ulúyik to fall (inanimate objects), to fly
-um (indicates future tense)
-uman (indicates present tense)
Umára Khan a Pathan chief of Jandul and Dir who occupied Arandu and then in 1895 invaded Chitral through Afghanistan but was defeated by a British relief force which arrived through Dir
ùmur age, years old
undik to hang (transitive)
undiman I hang (transitive)
Undrén Zom a mountain on the boarder with Wakhan, elevation

7108 meters
undruzhògh a small flood caused by rain
ungushik to rise up, to blurt out in angir (intransitive)
únu the chin
Urdu the national language of Pakistan, along with English, spoken primarily in Karachi and as a second language by all educated Pakistanis
uriyál a type of large game
Urtsún a valley below Drosh inhabited by the remnant of a Kalash tribe
Urugént a mountain near Langár, elevation 7016 meters
urukhèik to tempt
úsanu a whetstone
Ush a Kalash goddess, also known as Kotshomáy
ushàk cold
ushák koyán I am cold
ushàk shùshu a shivering fever
ushàki the cold
ushàkiyen dèyir it will be frost bitten by cold
úsher a tax imposed during the reign of the mehtars amounting to one-tenth of each persons gross crop production
ushipik to slip
ushipiman I am sliping
ushluyik to be out of joint, to be dislocated, disjointed bones causing pain as in the elbow, jaw or ankle
ushtrukhik to sneeze
ushtrukhiman I sneeze
ushturéik to run away with a woman, to steal away
ushtù a brick
ushtúri having fled
ushturik to escape, to flee, to jump, to run away, to run, to spring
ushturík a jump
ushturiman I am running away, I jump
ushturitam I fled
ushtùritay he ran away
ushturyák a person who is running away
ushúng an young ibex
ushupheku slippery
usik to climb a tree
usiman I climb a tree
usnéik to lift up
usnik to be lifted up, to rise
ustàdi a skill, artifice, tactfulness
ustáz a master of a trade, a professional, a teacher, clever
Usti a waterfall in Rùmbur
Ustúr a village above Kaghozi
Ustùy one of the high mountain passes leading from Bumboret to Bashgal
Usú a village in Turkohw
Usút a village in Lotkuh
ut a camel
utánu floating
utánu usnèik to float on one's back
utàr he shall enter
ùtetam I enter
úthan sóra on the camels
uti having entered
utik to enter the water, to enter
utiman I enter the water
uts a spring, a well
ùtsogh sher it is spring water
Utz a Red Kafir goddess, the mother of Giz
uzghuthik to vomit
uzghuthiman I am vomiting
Uzhnú a village between Rabát and Morich
uzhurik to sprinkle water
uzhuriman I am sprinkling
ùzur an excuse
wa again, and
wáda korik to promise
wagh a price, money, price
waghén ganik to buy
wah a bad smell, stink, bad smelling, stinking
wàhi gik to smell bad, to stink (neuter verb)

wahi bad smelling
wahts a clean person, easy, safe
wahts easy (opposite of nawahts)
wajáh reason
wakhàjam resht goy an avalanche is expected to come
Wàkhi a language spoken in Upper Yarkhun as well as in Hunza and in the Wakhan corridor of Afghanistan of the Indic branch, Eastern group, Pamir subgroup
wákhiya bik to happen
wákhshi a pampered child, a person having a golden spoon in his mouth, a person who is dearly kept and who does no work, his every wish is carried out, a spoiled brat
wàkhshi independent, willful
wakht a time, a season, a time of the year, a long period of time
wakht bòghdu the time has expired
wakht ki when (relative)
wal a watchman, a guardian
walék a corruption of the islamic greeting "wa alaikum salam"
waloghún three days ago, three days from today (future or past)
wálti a direction, a side, a way
-walti towards
wálu a unit of weight equal to sixty ser or four bélu
wam a debt
wam dik to lend
wam ganik to borrow
wamdár a debtor
wamdàr asik to owe
wàmo a debt (objective case)
Wanakách a village between Owirdeh and Wakhan
wángah perhaps, possibly, properly
wangáh bashir it will probably rain, lest it should rain
-war a language (suffix appended to the name of the inhabitants who speak that language as in Khowar or Kalashwar)
waráng a posteen, an outer garment worn in Afghanistan made of goat skin
Warijún a village in Mulkohw
Warin one of the principal Kalash gods, known for his fierceness
waru rain shower
warwàr ragged, torn into pieces
warz above, top, the upper end
Wasàm a village in Yarkhun
wàshli a grafted branch of a plant
wáshli korik to graft, to insert a shoot from one plant into another so that they join and grow
wáshwash ragged, torn into pieces
Washich a village in Turkohw
wathàn native country
wathandár a fellow countryman
waw an old woman
wawàli a type of female duck
wáwgini grandmothers
wawi grandmother
wazh an adze, a cutting tool with a curved blade used for shaping wood
wazh ganè kutèr no take an axe, not a knife
wazir a minister, a high government official
waziran the ministers
Waziri Azám the Political Agent, a government official commissioned by Pakistan or, previously, by the British
we negative, a preface indicating negative, contrary to, without
we askáru cowardly, meek
we azhirú a married woman who is childless
we dàtsu an ugly person
we ghàyratu capricious, whim-

sical
we khal tasteless, without any taste
we khanjarú a person having no charm, an unattractive person
we shiklu an ugly person
we yàngu a superfluous person, a person with undesirable mannerisms
wechi asùni he has become engaged to be married, he has been betrothed, they have begged
wechik to become engaged to be betrothed, to beg
wechiman I beg
wegén a wagon
wekhàl tasteless
welàghbelù daybreak
welát a village community, a rustic person
welati a person from a backward area, a villager as opposed to a city dweller
-wèni a person having something
wer sweet smelling
werkàlu a ram
werkhàlu a three year old lamb
Werkòp a village in Turkohw
werkúh a lamb, a young sheep
Werón a mythical village in Kalash folklore
Wershigúm the Chitrali name for the Gilgit district of Yasin, which was a province of Chitral during the nineteenth century
wéru a wild female sheep
werùm a numdah, a rug put at the bottom of the blankets on the bed, a rug, a saddle cloth, felt
weshèik to send a person
weshéiman I am sending a person
weshkù a big basket used to carry loads on the back, also called a bèlu
wéshu a bullet, an arrow
wesóru a person whose spouse has died, a widow (female), a widower (male)
wetàtu fatherless, a child with bad manners
wethùk a walking stick
wez gun powder, medicine
wez magardán a medicine made by grinding a horn into powder
wezèn yesterday evening
wezèn biko when the evening came
wezén chúyo last night
wèzen chuyò hástam I arrived last night
wezéna in the evening
wezénapat all day
wezénote towards the evening
wezènote dùra bi having gone home in the evening
wezhnú garlic
wezo af korè swallow the medicine
Wòkhik a language spoken in Yarkhun, known elsewhere as Wakhi
wor gik to smell sweet
worí a scent, a sweet smell
wóri gik to smell sweet
wòru korák a woman who lures men into illicit sex, a seductress, a temptress
wóshki a side, a way
-wòshki towards
wot dik to vote in an election
woy you cry! (imperative) (an expression of grief)
woy woy korós you will feel sorry
Woz a pasture in Mulkohw where families go with their sheep in summer
wrazidini a cushion, a pillow, a bolster, anything which can be used as a cushion
wràznen lo a flying squirrel
wràzni a pillow
wrazún a wing, wings
wrenjéik to fry

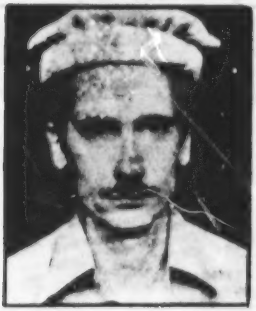
wrenzhik to roast
wrenzhúman I roast
wrèzhnu garlic
wujùd the body, existance
ya or, near, here
ya gye come here!
ya kicha mosh asúr what kind of man is this
yad memory
yadi gik to come into memory
yàghi a rebel
yàkshambe Sunday
Yamini the founder of the Khoshe tribe
yaqinán certainly
yar friend
yar bozhik to pick sides in a game
yar korik to gather men to help in an enterprise
yára here
yára lolé Wonderful, look!
yarágh a shield, any instrument used for protection, firearms
yaránan friends
yardoyi the system of cooperative help among farmers
yardòyu a helper, a helpmate, a hand
yàri help
yàri dik to help
Yarkhùn a major valley in Upper Chitral
yasawúl a henchman of the mitár
Yasin a district of Gilgit which was part of Chitral during the nineteenth century and where Khowar is often still spoken
yi here, to this side
yiko give me!
yiko lalim Give me, I want to see
yilo look here!
yilola look here, please!
yir towards this side
yir zhingéik to pull towards oneself
yiri further away, here
yiri gye come here (if far away)
Yoghch Gol a valley near Morich
yomùn winter, a season of the year
yomúno ki haw hárush koriko bos if you come in winter, you can do like that
Yong Gol a valley near Morich
yor the sun
yor afghèrikowakht the sunset
yor afghérikowalti west, as opposed to east
yor afghéritay the sun set
yor chagh pray the sun has set
yor dikápat until sunrise
yor dikowoshki east, as opposed to west
yor diti sher the sun has risen
yor hush no koráwotàm I was not aware about the sun
yor ki nisáy when the sun rises (narrative)
yor ki pray resht òche chòkul góni when the sun is high in the sky snow and stones will be falling
yor kyawakht doy when will the sun rise?
yor nisikowakht the sunrise
yor no zhanàwotàm I was not aware about the sun
yor numá nisir the sun has not yet risen
yor toriko hàwa pech boy as soon as the sun rises the weather will become warm
yor yenisikowaltí east
yordiko sunset
Yormàn Hamin the name of a popular love song
yorwán the first fourty days of the summer
yorwàn the solstice, the shortest day of the year, usually December 22nd, and the longest day of the year, usually June 21st
Yorwán Mas June
Yosht a Kalash messanger god
yòwlah wonderful!
yoz ice formed by frozen snow, ice
yozo muzhó kúlum traq shèni

there are deep cracks in the ice
yozùnu a yoke
yu out, down here
yu nisáy he came out
yúdur sunshine, a clear sky
yùdur sher ta ghech dipúr the sunshine will cause you to become snowblind
yuft invaders who have come from the outside and have occupied territory
Yùgdah a language spoken in Upper Lotkuh above Parabek, also known as Munji Yidghà
yuràn a year
yurj a falcon, a type of bird
yurkich a trap for caching falcons
yúru a vein
za go away!, let's go! (Pashtu word)
za ta khòshi go if you want!
zabán language
zabardàsti something taken by force
zàbita fierce, violent
zàbita gan kòyan a strong wind is blowing
Zabùr the revealed book of the prophet David, known to Christians as a part of the old testiment of the Bible
-záda son (Farsi word)
Zagár a pass at elevation 16,431 feet from Brep to Gilgit
zagh fat, grease
zah damp, wet, a dish full of food
zakàt a tithe, a religously required donation amounting to ten percent of one's income given by Suni Muslims to poor people and by Mewlay to the Agha Khan
zákhmi wounded
zakhmiya a wound
zàkhum a wound
zamanà an epoch (Farsi word)
zamàna later, long (adverb)
zamàna áchi gom I will come back later on
zangár rust
Záni An a pass from Dràsun to Shagràm, elevation 3886 meters
zànu the knee
zap clothing, cloth
zapán clothing, cloth (objective case)
zapàn angyè bring the clothing!
zar a big meal eaten prior to dawn during the month of Ramazan
zarár a danger, a risk, dangerous
zaràr no it is safe, there is no danger
Zargarandéh a village near Chitral Proper
zarù an old man, an old woman, old
zarùr certainly
zarúrat a need
zat a species, a caste, a social class
Zaz a Kalash god, also known as Jakch
Zebák a village in Afghanistan across the Durah pass from Lotkuh
zehch yellow, pale
zehch an animal which has just given birth
zehch payón hepatitis, jaundice, a disease characterized by a yellow pigment in the skin
zéhcha làngi a person having a pale face
zemín land, a field, the earth
zemindár a landholder
zenakh the chin, the jaw
zerbáli a yellow rose
zernànu a rainbow
Zeyik a village one kilometer above Reshun
zhachk a type of wasp (also pronounced chachk)
zhaghà a place
zhaghár the crop, the pouch in the throat of a bird where food and insects are held
zhak sad, repentant

zhakhik to squeak, as a squeaky chair
zháki sorrow, pity
zhal a farm
zhan the soul, a loved one, beloved, life, sweetheart
zhan ganik to beat about the bush
zhan polik grateful, "heart-buring"
zhàna angár biru uncontrollable, "having a fire in the soul"
zhàna ganák a person who is quick to take offense and who retains anger for a long time
zhanaghéri dizzy, giddy
zhandàr an animal, a ghost
zhánen dermànda an ambitious friend
zhang a battle, a fight, a war
zhang high, tall, up
Zhang Bazár the bazaar where the Deputy Commissioner's office is located
zhang korik to fight
zhang zhaghà a lookout, a vantage point, a high place where one can see a long distance
zhanik to be acquainted with, to know
zhaniman I am acquainted with, I know
zhar poison
zharáb socks, a sock, stockings, a stocking
zharàb konyán they are crocheting socks
zharòli a bastard, an illegitimate child
zhashk a bell (retroflex zh)
zhaw a son
zhaw nishéik to circumsize
zhawbéli a stepson
zhàyim I will have sexual intercourse
zhèik to call a hawk, to call
zhéiman I am calling a hawk
zhen a bed
zhen a plough, a constellation of stars in the sky known as "the plough"
zhèna póre lie on the bed!
zhéna póri lying on the bed
zhèng advantage, an opportunity, a loophole
zheng ganik to seize an opportunity, to take advantage
zheng lolik to seek an opportunity
zhenzhèr a chain
zhèri a small thing, a baby animal
zhèri a celebration of marriage, a festival, a marriage ceremony, marriage celebrations
zhibák biràу he used to eat
zhibáwuni they used to eat
zhibé eat!
zhibik to eat
zhibíko boy he can eat it
zhibika chokitày He began to eat
zhibòm I will eat
zhibóman I am eating, I eat
zhil a blanket
zhiláw reigns used to guide a horse
zhindá a gown worn by beggars made by different colored rags which are sewn together
zhindrík to neigh, to make the sound of a horse
zhindriran it neighs, it makes the sound of a horse
zhindròzhi a centipede, a type of insect
zhingéik to drag, to pull, to smoke
zhingèiman I drag, I pull
zhingògh a scorpion
zhirèik to bear, to endure
zhiréiman I bear, I endure
zhiréiran he endures
zhirghòik to lament, to wail, to cry, to scream
zhizhàw sons
zhizháwan sons (objective case)
zhizhàwan lolitày he looked at

his sons
zho any kind of grain
zhogh thin, lean, skinny, weak
zhogh lice
zhoi a walnut kernel, a kernel, the kernel of a walnut
zholày a fabricated story, a mixture of things
zholáy a type of bread prepared from walnut or apricot kernels
zhot entangled, early, long ago
zhoy a water channel, an irrigation channel, an irrigation system, a canal
zhoy kulúm ugh bo birày The stream was deep and there was much water in it.
zhòyik to have sexual intercourse, to fuck, to copulate
zhúla a weaver
zhulchàk gum which oozes from a tree
zhuli an apricot
zhuli ćche marách nikya are there no apricots and mulberries?
zhun a man, a person
zhùnu living
zhur a daughter
zhur veshèik to make the departure of a girl from her father's house to her husband's house after she has been married
zhurbéli a stepdaughter
zhúrdu eaten (perfect participle)
zhurdú oshoni they were about to eat
zhurdú oshow you were about to eat
zhurdú oshoy he was about to eat
zhurdú oshtam I was about to eat, we were about to eat
zhurdú oshtami you (plural) were about to eat
zhúrgini daughters
zhùti having eaten (absolutive participle)
zhùti kuliyák biràni they used to finish eating everything
Zidig a high mountain pass from Lotkuh to Bashgal
zil a high pitched voice, a tight drum
zilímcha a persian type rug, a carpet
zinà adultery, fornication
zinà korik to commit adultery, to fornicate
Zinòr one of the passes from Bumboret to Bashgal
Ziyaràt a village near Láwri Top
ziyát frequently, more
ziyàt gur later
zogh a yak, a long-haired beast which lives in the Pamir mountains in far Upper Chitral, a male yak
zohch fur, the hairy coat of a mammal
zokh a bramble, a thorn
zom hill, mountain
zomál hill, mountain, a hilly area, a mountainous area
zoméik to yawn
Zòndre a tribe of Chitral, said to be descended from the ancient ruler Sumalik and therefore considered to be a royal tribe
zophik to dig
zor difficult, force, hard, strong, violence
zor dosik to rape, to attempt rape
zowàlu a good taste, a nice taste
zowàlu no nasty, not tasty
zóyik to agree to
zring zrang a ringing sound
Zuhil the furthest village in Upper Chitral, beyond Boroghol
zukèru unlucky
zulùm oppression, tyranny
zúlum korik to oppress
zulumqàr an oppressor
zumbúl a type of reed
Zumù a village in Lotkuh
Zundrangrám a village in Mulkohw

THE AUTHOR



Khowar is the primary language of the Chitral District of the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Although at least ten languages are spoken in Chitral, including those spoken by minority groups in areas such as Lotkuh, Arandu, Ashret and Yarkhun and the closely related language spoken in the Kalash valleys of Bumboret, Rumbur and Birir, more than 90% of all residents of Chitral speak Khowar as their mother tongue and the remainder have become fluent in Khowar as their second language. Khowar is an Indo-European language but otherwise it is not considered to be closely related to any of the major languages of Pakistan such as Urdu or Pashtu but rather to have come to Chitral and parts of Gilgit and Swat from areas north of the Hindu Kush more than two thousand years ago. Here it survived to the present due to the isolated position of Chitral valley, which is snowbound most of the year. Cut off as it is from the outside by some of the highest mountains in the world, Chitral itself remained an independent state until 1947. The Khowar language has aroused considerable interest among linguists and others particularly because of its archaic features. At the same time, it is an easy language to learn by any standard.

This is the first dictionary of Khowar ever to be published. Because Khowar is primarily a spoken language and has no written from in popular use, the author first had to conduct a scientific linguistic analysis of the language in order to determine its basic sound system. In his introduction, he explains how he went about doing his. Based upon this analysis, the author then developed an original system for writing Khowar in the Roman alphabet. The author took trips to different parts of Chitral spread over a number of years and interviewed well over one hundred native speakers representing all regions of Chitral to collect the vocabulary for this book. This painstaking research has resulted in a dictionary which has tremendous value both for its readers and for the language itself. In addition, even the reader who has no interest in learning the language will benefit because this dictionary and its accompaning introduction clarifies the historical, cultural and linguistic background of the people of Chitral and its neighboring regions.

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